



# A NEW FOCUS

## POMIO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2005 - 2010

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## **II Acknowledgement**

The Pomio District Administration wishes to acknowledge the efforts of all officers from the Pomio District and the East New Britain Provincial Administration for combining to produce the new focus five year Pomio District Development Plan 2005 – 2010.

This plan has been drawn up using information and data from such sources as the Pomio District Plan 2000 – 2004, various Provincial and District reports, the revised 2005 – 2010 Pomio District Development Plan, the Pomio District Ward Documentation Plan and the recent Pomio District Development Forum held in Palimal from the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2005.

Special mention is made to the staff of the Planning and Research Division, in particular Mr. Levi Mano, Advisor Planning and Mr. Xystus Kinale for the provision of technical advice on the lay out of the district development plan.

Our appreciation also goes to the Commerce & Industry Advisor, Mr. Donald Terarup for allowing the district administration to use the division's conference room for briefings, meetings and discussions and for compilation of collected data and information.

A word of appreciation is also extended to the current district administration, especially the District Administrator, his sectoral heads, senior officers and support staff for their tireless effort in ensuring the time frame for the completion of this plan is met.

Furthermore, the Pomio District Administration wishes to thank the Pomio District Eco-Forestry Program for their support in assisting with the photographs for the district plan. In particular, Mr Lawrence Galiuko for loaning out his digital camera to collect photos for and compiling a brief for inclusion in this document.

The Pomio District Administration on the same token wish to also acknowledge the good working relationship it has with the Pomio District Desk Office and therefore pledges its commitment and continuous support to ensure this partnership in development for the interest of our people of Pomio is maintained.



### III Forward

The new focus five year Pomio District Development Plan, 2005 – 2010 has been compiled to assist guide the East New Britain Provincial Administration, the Pomio District Administration and the stakeholders concerned on the development path/direction the Pomio District intends to take during the next five years.

This document supercedes, complements and builds on a number of plans previously designed by the Pomio District Administration. The reference/sources include the Pomio District SOD 2000, the District Plan 2000 – 2004, provincial and district reports, the revised 2005 – 2010 Pomio District Development Plan and the Pomio District Ward Documentation Plan.

In fact this development plan is a combination of all these documents compiled with the findings as highlighted in the Pomio District Development Forum conducted at Palimal from the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2005.

All the information and data collected from other sources and the recent development forum will set the basis or the way forward for the district administration assisted by the provincial administration to follow on in devising and designing a development plan which is truly reflective of the needs and aspirations of the Pomio people and adds value to their lives.

The need for such a plan to be developed is stipulated under section 33 A (3) (b) of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government which basically calls for all districts in Papua New Guinea to have in place a five year district development plan.

Unfortunately most of the previous plans developed for the Pomio District have not been evaluated to determine the expected outcomes (success/failures) so that its findings would set the scene and direction for the formulation of a new development plan.

While the Pomio District may have been seen to be slow responding to this requirement, the recent development forum in the district has rekindled the interest and the drive for the district and the provincial administration to take a serious approach in drawing up a suitable development plan for the people.

The plan sets out the development objectives and strategies, programmes and potential projects for the Pomio District, which can be funded under normal government or from available donor funding to the three levels of government.

The new focus five year Pomio District Development Plan also sets out the parameters and boundaries from which the district development plan is to be



developed in close consultation with the Provincial and National Government Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS).

This development plan in maintaining the spirit of the recent development forum and the reforms at the district and LLG level places major focus on clearly defined goals & objectives and identifies relevant development strategies geared towards achieving the anticipated desired outcomes using the logical framework approach.

The main objective of this development plan is to improve the quality of life of our people through the effective delivery of goods and services. This will only come about as a result of the people, the government and the stakeholders participating meaningfully as one with the same objective.

The end outcome is an integrated approach consistent with the intention of the Provincial and National Government for all people to fully realize their potential by playing an active role in ensuring the abundant resources are developed fully with the people enjoying the maximum benefits.

The formulation of the new focus Pomio District Development Plan 2005 – 2010 is the way forward to address the pressing development issues that have been and are still outstanding and waiting to be addressed. Hence when completed the Pomio District Administration must take ownership of this plan and ensure that it is adequately funded and implemented for the maximum benefit of the people of Pomio.

.....  
Honorable Paul Tiensten, MP  
Chairman/JDP & BPC Pomio District  
National Minister  
For Trade and Industry.



#### IV EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The new focus Five Year Pomio District Development Plan (2005 – 2010) is Pomio Districts plan for social and economic development. The intention of this development plan is for the Pomio District Administration (with assistance and technical advice from the Provincial Administration) to design a workable document which addresses the development needs and aspirations of the people of Pomio. It is infact a combination of previous reports, district plans and the recent district development forum which has set the basis for such a five year development plan to be formulated.

Pomio District is known as one of the designated least developed districts in the East New Britain and Papua New Guinea. After thirty (30) years of independence very little ( or in some areas) lack of development has taken place with the bulk of the population not accessible to government and or other services.

Against this background, this five year development plan attempts to address all issues raised in pasts reports/plans and the recent development forum by the people, administration and stakeholders. Through the findings the district administration has designed appropriate development strategies to tackle these issues over a five year period. The core issues identified and which set the scene for the formulation of this plan are as follows;

1. Human Development
2. Infrastructure Development
3. Cultural Institutions
4. People Empowerment
5. Gender Inequality
6. Stakeholder Collaboration

With respect to the issues raised the priorities of the district remain the same with their appearance in this order of priority;

1. Accessibility (Infrastructure Development)
2. Economic Development (DPI, Fisheries, Forest and Commerce & Tourism



3. Social (Education, Health and other Social Sectors)
4. Governance (Administration)

In fact these issues are really a refocus on what has been experienced or is being experienced but the Service Providers (Administration and Stakeholders) are doing very little to address them. This is a wake up call by the people of Pomio to the district/provincial administration and the stakeholders concerned to involve themselves.

From the issues raised and with the formulation of the development objectives and strategies in the Five Year Pomio District Development Plan (2005 – 2010), the Pomio District Administration has produced a district development plan valued of K79,007,000.00 to be implement over a five year period commencing 2006 and ending 2010.

The Pomio District Administration is committed to ensure this five year District Development Plan is implemented but is now dependent on the Provincial Administration and the stakeholders to play their role in supporting this plan to ensure it becomes a reality.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The need for a proper Pomio District Development Plan to guide its development in the next five year's is now an urgent and priority task for the district administration compared to the past when various government agencies, especially the district administrations took a lax attitude in developing such plans.

In the case of Pomio District numerous development plans and reports in various forms were developed with noble intentions but most have to an extent not captured or addressed the needs and aspirations of the people.

For development plans that have gone past the completion stage most have not been implemented may be due to lack of funding or change in government policies/priorities or for other reasons.

It is unfortunate that over the years numerous development plans have been designed for the people of Pomio but upon expiration no one has taken the time to properly evaluate its successes and or failures so that its findings would set the basis to develop a new plan to direct the development of the Pomio District.

The little or the lack of a properly designed and documented development plan could be one of the main reasons why Pomio District is still a least developed district in East New Britain and Papua New Guinea.

These related issues prompted the idea of a development forum to be organized in the district to gauge the views of the Pomio people on how they want their district to be developed so that it is on par with the rest of PNG.

Using the expertise and experience of field officers as a yardstick to measure the district's level of progress and development, the district and provincial administration decided that conducting an open forum in the district was the best option to involve the people, government and stake holders.

The views when collected would set the basis for developing a workable development plan, which everyone who is involved in should take ownership of.

From the theme of the development forum **"KARAI LONG WOK KAMAP NAMEL LONG OL PIPOL BILONG POMIO"** the following assumptive objectives were developed;

- To empower people to determine their destiny through processes in development planning



- To provide an opportunity for the people of Pomio to express their silent inner wishes and thoughts about how they see and want development to come, in what form and direction
- To enable people to open up challenges of development and to take a lead in developing their resources for self-reliance and self-sustenance.
- To create a sustainable environment conducive for both the people, the government and stakeholders to participate in development initiatives designed to improve their living standard.

Based on the assumptive objectives the following were the anticipated outcomes;

- The people should participate in determining their own destiny
- The people should accept ownership of developing themselves
- Networking should be created, promoted, encouraged and maintained between the people, the government and the stakeholders.

The scenario today is that after 30 years of independence the Pomio District remains as one of the designated least developed districts in the East New Britain Province and Papua New Guinea.

The main reason being the ruggedness and the topography of the district making it difficult for various government agencies and other stakeholders concerned to deliver goods and services effectively and efficiently to our people.

The development status of the five LLG's in the district namely; Melkoi, West Pomio Mamusi, Central Inland Pomio, East Pomio and Sinivit varies but generally one can confidently say that there is very little or lack of development in the Pomio District.

The following indicators sum up the development status of the Pomio District;

- There is little or lack of infrastructure such as jetties, wharves, power supply, water supply and unreliable telecommunication.



- There is inadequate budgetary support at all levels of government
- The presence of service industries such as banking and postal services are non-existent or have withdrawn to the main urban centers
- The government services provided are not up to quality and acceptable standard
- There is little or no business activity
- There is little or absence of business acumen (knowledge) and skills
- There is lack of political vision
- There is lack of available vital data for planning
- There is in existence an ineffective public service which is not responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people
- There is absence of proper development plan to guide the district

Based on the above scenario, the biggest challenge today is for the Pomio District Administration to develop a five-year district development plan which is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people and off course is supported by the stake holders and other key players in the development of the district.



## 2. DISTRICT PROFILE

The Pomio District is the least developed district compared to the other three districts of East New Britain Province and comprises five(5) local level governments. The sinivit lies to the southeast of Gazelle. The East Pomio lies to the northeast along the coastline. The West Pomio Mamusi is located along the central west and borders with Central Inland Pomio while Melkoi is located to the south along the coastline.

### *Population and Demography*

Pomio District has a population of 44,964 and lies to the southeast end of East New Britain Province. It is located at 5° to 6° south and 152° east from the equator. It has a total land area of 9758 square kilometres.

### *Climate*

The climate of Pomio is classified as tropical rainy with dry season with little or no water deficit.

### *Annual rainfall*

There are three classes of rainfall in the Pomio District. Category one has a rainfall of 2000 -3000 mm and covers an area of 1067 square kilometres. Areas covered in this category one are Wide Bay and Jammer Bay in East Pomio.

Category two has rainfall of 3000-4000 mm and covers an area of 7224 square kilometres. Areas affected are Inland Pomio, East Pomio, Central Pomio, Mamusi and the hinterlands of Melkoi.

The third category of rainfall class is greater than 4000 mm. It covers an area of 1467 square kilometres. These includes; coastal areas of Melkoi, Mamusi and Central Pomio.

### *Altitude and Temperature*

A large portion of the District (5034 square kilometres) lies at the lowlands 0-600 millilitres experiencing average maximum and average minimum temperatures of 32°-30°.

Table 1: Major Altitude and Temperature

Altitude	Temperature		Area Square Km
	Maximum	Minimum	
0-600	32-30	23-19	5034
	30-27	19-16	4162
	27-23	16-12	508
	23-19	12-9	54
Total			9758



## Major Landform Groups

Six broad landform classes are identified in the Pomio District. These are; Plains and Plateaus, Raised Coral Reefs and Littoral's, Hills, Mountains, Flood Plains, and Volcanic.

Table 2: Major Landform Groups

Landform Type	Area (sq. km)	LLGs
Raised coral reefs & littorals	505	East Pomio, Melkoi, Mamusi & Inland Pomio
Plains & Plateaus	4103	Central Pomio, Sinivit, Melkoi & West Pomio
Flood plains	339	Central Pomio, Melkoi, West Pomio & Sinivit
Volcanic	207	Inland Pomio & East Pomio
Hills	668	Central Pomio, West Mamusi & East Pomio
Mountains	3936	Central Pomio, Mamusi, Melkoi, Sinivit & East Pomio

## Cultural and Linguistic Boundaries

There are seven distinct cultural ethnic groups that form the Pomio District. The *Lote* people occupy the southern end of the District, which is the Melkoi. The *Mengen (I)* people and the *Tomoip* people occupy the Central coastal areas and the Inland Pomio. The *Mamusi* people occupy the far eastern part of West Pomio and its hinterlands. The *Mengen (II)* people including the *Sulka* people occupy the coastal part of East Pomio while the *Baining* people occupy the North to the end of South Sinivit.

## Access to Public Amenities

Transport infrastructure in the Pomio District lags behind in sea and land transportation compared to other three sister districts of Rabaul, Kokopo and Gazelle. The common mode of transportation is by boat as it is relatively cheaper than aero plane.

Table 3: Roads in Pomio District

LLG	Road No.	Name	Type/Status	Size/Length (km)
Melkoi	41/42	Uvol-Inale-Maso	Truck-Unsealed	30.0
West Pomio, Mamusi	43	Rano-Sivauno	Access-unsealed	18.0
	Pz	Palmaal-Drina	Truck-unsealed	21.5
Central Pomio	P1	Palmaal-West Bain	Truck-unsealed	13.0
	P3	Pomio-Katap	Access-unsealed	18.8
	P4	Gonaile-Nutuve	Access-unsealed	23.5
East Pomio	WB1	Tol-Merai	Truck-unsealed	50.0
		Milim-Tol	Access-unsealed	22.0
	WB2	Milim-Sampun	Access-unsealed	28.0
	WB1	Tol-Open Bay	Truck-unsealed	66.0
Sinivit	GP73	Dadul-Arabam	Access-unsealed	6.5
	GP74	Sawmill- Buffalo Station	Access-unsealed	2.0
	GP75	Riet-Wildog	Access-unsealed	6.7
	GP49	Sunam-Kadaulung	Access-unsealed	12.0
	GP61/62	Warangoi-Merai	Feeder-unsealed	81.9
	GP 63	Warabu-Sunbam	Access-unsealed	19.3



### ***Water Supply***

Only Palmalmal, the District Headquarter has a water supply system and a proper sewage system. However, the water supply system capacity needs upgrading as it does not operate on a 24 hour basis.

### ***Electricity***

The District Headquarter and the sub stations at Sivauna, Milim, Uvol, and Pomio receive electricity through diesel power generator with the exception of Sinivit which is serviced by the Warangoi hydro power. The major problem encountered by the diesel power generators is the irregular supply of fuel compounded with the perpetual cash flow problem plus the maintenance of the generators.

*Table 4: Power Supply*

<b>Location</b>	<b>LLG</b>	<b>Power Source</b>
Palmalmal - District HQ.	West Pomio Mamusi	140 KVA & 200 KVA
Milim	East Pomio	15 KVA
Uvol	Melkoi	15 KVA
Pomio	Central Inland Pomio	30 KVA
Warangoi	Sinivit	Warangoi Hydro

### ***Telecommunications***

Telecommunication services to the Pomio District are hooked up to Toma/Tomavatur Transmitter. Use of telephone lines is only available at the District Headquarter, Pomio and Milim sub-stations. Two ways radio (VHF) are installed in major Health Centres like Muela and Nutuve in the Central/Inland Pomio LLG, Aona in West Pomio Mamusi, Milim in the East Pomio LLG and Uvol in the Melkoi LLG.

However, such services need to be expanded to cover other areas within the District and there is a grave need to improve the existing rural telecommunication network as it is not only malfunctioning but is also confined to a few areas only.

### ***Postal Services***

The Post PNG has an establishment at the Palmalmal with agencies located in Milim and Uvol. Normal mailing service is provided except remittance services which, depends entirely on constant power and telecommunication supply.

### ***Banking Services***

Financial transactions are handled by the Post PNG through its Postal Service, as the agent for the PNG Banking Corporation (PNGBC). Agencies are located in Palmalmal, Karlai in the East Pomio LLG and Uvol.



However, such services are no longer in operation due to the sale of PNGBC but attempts are now underway by both Provincial and District Administration to establish Government Cash Offices or to put in place a banking service agency like the East New Britain Savings & Loans Society to provide such needed services at appropriate locations.

### **Bridges**

Given the numerous fast flowing rivers in the District, it is practically impossible to connect Pomio District to both West and East New Britain Provinces unless bridges can be erected.

Although it is an expensive exercise to construct bridges, the Government has an equal obligation to ensure that the Pomio people are not deprived of essential services.

There are altogether 10 fast flowing rivers coupled with 20 creeks that need to be connected with the existing roads to enable flow of traffic in and out of the Pomio District.

*Table 5: Existing Bridges*

<b>Name</b>	<b>LLG</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Span</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Ownership</b>
Kalamalage	West Pomio, Mamusi	Baily		Good	Prov. Govt.
Totongpal	West Pomio, Mamusi	Baily		Good	Prov. Govt.
Matale	Central/Inland Pomio	Steel Girde		Unsafe	Prov. Govt.
Matong	Central/Inland Pomio	Amco Steel Pipe		Safe	Logging Company (RH)
Bain	East Pomio	Amco Steel Pipe		Good	Logging Company (RH)
Korpun	East Pomio	Amco Steel Pipe		Good	Logging Company (RH)
Unung	West Pomio, Mamusi	Baily/Wood Surface		Unsafe	Prov. Govt.

### **Airstrips**

Pomio District has the highest number of airstrips in the Province due to its rugged terrain and topography. There are about 8 aerodromes within the District but most need maintenance except Jacquinot Bay which is still in good running condition.



**Table 6: Existing Airstrips**

Name	LLG	Class	Ownership
Jacquinet Bay	West Pomio, Mamusi	Unsealed	Government
Gonaile	Central/Inland Pomio	Unsealed	Logging Company
Cape Orford	East Pomio	Unsealed	Logging Company
Bili	West Pomio, Mamusi	Unsealed	New Tribe Mission
Uvol	Melkoi	Unsealed	Government
Manguna	Central/Inland Pomio	Unsealed	
Tol	East Pomio	Unsealed	
Nutuve	Central Inland Pomio	Unsealed	

### **Wharves and Jetties**

Sea transport is the most common mode of transportation within the Pomio District given its relatively low cost as well as for transporting large volumes of goods.

**Table 7: Wharves and Jetties**

Name	Wharves	Jetties	LLG	Ownership
Matong		1	Central/Inland Pomio	Prov. Govt.
Malakur		1	Central/Inland Pomio	Prov. Govt.
Unung Plantation		1	West Pomio, Mamusi	Private
Palmal	1		West Pomio, Mamusi	Prov. Govt.
Pomio		1	Central Inland Pomio	Prov. Govt.
Kiep		1	East Pomio	Private
Tol		1	East Pomio	Private
Uvol		1	Melkoi	Catholic Church
Malmal		1	West Pomio Mamusi	Catholic Church

### **3. WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTOR**

The Works and Technical Services Sector plays a vital role in the District by implementing its infrastructure Programs. All the programs of the sector categorically cover maintenance and formulation of new infrastructure developments.

Pomio District given it's size in terms of land mass and its topographical features presents a very difficult task in trying to put in place infrastructure developments to provide accessibility for its population, given the current economic woes of the country.

It is the challenge and a very vital one for this sector to find a new direction to take in making sure these problems are practically resolved.

In the colonial days the only infrastructure that existed were the Palmal town roads which were constructed during the occupation during the second world war and then taken over by the BP plantation. The roads stretched a bit further from



Palmalmal to the local villages, Poro in the west and Totongpal/Kaiton in the south.

A bit of work was done by the two nearby plantations, Unung and Drina however these roads were put in place for accessibility within the plantations perimeters. There were also other plantations within the district and they were doing more or less the same thing. In terms of buildings they were confined to housing their workers, managers and cocoa and copra driers, as these were the two main cash crops planted.

In Pomio station the patrol post was established where the Assistant District Commissioner was based. A small stretch of road was built within a few kilometers where the ADC was based.

Then we have the establishments by the Missionaries, mainly the Catholic church at locations at Uvol, Malmal and Guma doing more or less, the same kind of developments but on a different purpose.

Where these small establishments were located they built jetties for the ships to call in with supplies and airstrips were built at Tol, Manguna and Palmalmal redeveloped from war occupation. Maintenance and upkeep of these facilities was done to continue their operations.

When Papua New Guinea gained independence in 1975 the Provincial Government system was born. The Division of Technical Services was that established in the East New Britain Provincial Administration. Soon after the Administrative center at Pomio was transferred to Palmalmal and a new Provincial High School was established at Palmalmal. At this time the Provincial Administration through the Technical Services began to take over some of the roads and buildings left at Palmalmal when the Government took over and also began building new buildings for staff to move in to the district level.

Most of the roads and sub division of land in Palmalmal were based on the road alignment system left during the war and the plantation not to mention the water and power reticulation systems.

An attempt was made by the Technical Services to carry on from the colonial era but the attempts were not very successful in terms of the road network. In terms of buildings, base camps were set up in the district, at Uvol, Milim, Mapuna and Ganbe to name some however poor maintenance programs allowed a lot of these facilities to deteriorate over the years. In addition these base camps were not backed up by the road network. As a result these government establishments remained isolated from each other and the District Headquarters at Palmalmal presenting the problem of inaccessibility by the rural population to government services and that is where we are currently.



In the days of the Provincial Government system most of the functions of the Technical Services were kept at the Provincial Administration, which saw only one officer being deployed to the District level. In the event, the officer covers both fields the building and the civil works simultaneously regardless of the officer's specialty. This situation presented a biased attitude by the officer towards the implementation of the works depending on the officer's speciality.

When the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government was in force this enabled two officers to be based at the District, the District Civil Works Supervisor and the District Building Supervisor. These two officers are being directly assisted by the two DOW Community Works Supervisors who provide that direct link down to the LLGs in terms of implementation. The sector now sees the need to recruit a Draftsman and an Electrical Supervisor to serve the two divisions, the Building and Civil which we propose for the sector.

The way forward for this sector will depend on two factors:-

1. Full transfer of functions from the Provincial Headquarters to the District which will allow us to build our capacity with the transfer of resources.

At the moment the District is given only the funding for the Maintenance Programs. We should be handed also the funding for the survey, design and construction.

2. The two positions for the civil works Supervisor and the Building Supervisor must be occupied by persons with minimum qualification of a bachelor of Degree in Civil Engineering and Building or Architecture. The need for this should be catered for by training of current staff.

The theme of the recent Development Forum **"KARAI BLONG OL PIPEL BLONG POMIO LONG WOK DEVELOPMENT"** gives us a new approach in planning and implementing our infrastructure programs and that is;

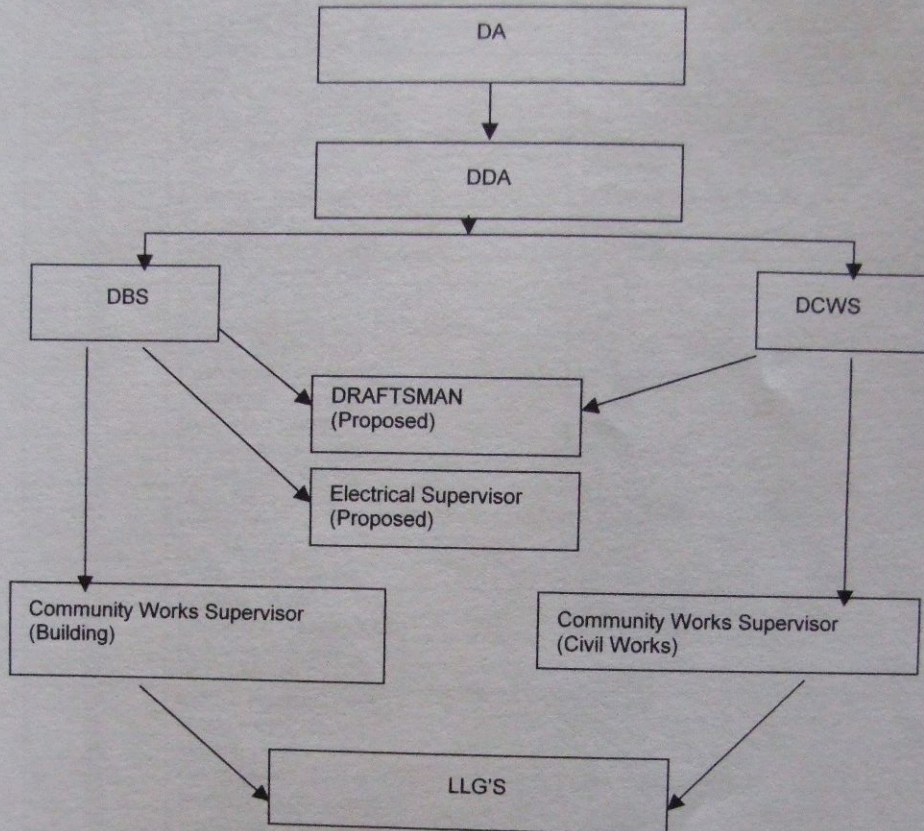
**" Both A Vertical and Horizontal Approach"**

This will enable linking up inland areas to the coastal ports and linking them to the District Headquarters prior to linking the District to outside.

At the same time the road system will pave the way for the building infrastructure to be put into place at the inaccessible areas, such as new buildings and revitalization of the existing government base camps.



**WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES CURRENT ORGANIZATION  
STRUCTURE AND PROPOSED CHANGES**





# EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN POMIO DISTRICT

ITEM NO:	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION (LLG)
1.	Uvol Ring Road	Melkoi
2.	Meletong – Tavolo Road	Melkoi
3.	Rano – Aona Road	Melkoi – West Pomio Mamusi
4.	Pomai – Palmalmal Road	West Pomio Mamusi
5.	Palmalmal – Toto Road	West Pomio Mamusi
6.	Toto – Bain (West) Road	WPMamusi – CIPomio
7.	Galue – Katap Road	CIPomio
8.	Matong – Marunga Road	CIPomio – East Pomio
9.	Illi – Warangoi Road	Sinivit
10.	Marmar – Vovo Road	CIPomio
11.	Warangoi – Riet Road	Sinivit
12.	Warangoi – Arabam Road	Sinivit
13.	Kadaulung – Sunam Ring Road	Sinivit
14.	Bago – Muela Road	CIPomio
15.	Palmalmal Two Roads	WPMamusi
16.	Warangoi – Sanbam Road	Sinivit
17.	Uvol Base Camp	Melkoi
18.	Mapuna Base Camp	WPMamusi
19.	Ganbe Base Camp	CIPomio
20.	Milim Base Camp	East Pomio
21.	Pomio Station	CIPomio
22.	Uvol Health Centre	Melkoi
23.	Aona Health Centre	WPMamusi
24.	Sivauna Health Centre	WPMamusi
25.	Viosopuna Health Centre	WPMamusi
26.	Palmalmal Health Centre	WPMamusi
27.	Pomio Health Centre	CIPomio
28.	Nutuve Health Centre	CIPomio
29.	Muela Health Centre	CIPomio
30.	Matong Health Centre	CIPomio
31.	Guma Health Centre	East Pomio
32.	Mungou Health Centre	Sinivit
33.	Warangoi Health Centre	Sinivit
34.	Palmalmal District Headquarters	WPMamusi
35.	Totongpal Bridge	WPMamusi
36.	Kalamalage Bridge	WPMamusi
37.	Unung Bridge	WPMamusi
38.	Matale Bridge	CIPomio
39.	Gigi Bridge	CIPomio
40.	Soni River Bridge	CIPomio
41.	Kolai Bridge	CIPomio
42.	Karangbolau Bridge	CIPomio
43.	Kapupume Bridge	CIPomio
44.	Tambu Bridge	CIPomio
45.	Kantuon Bridge	CIPomio
46.	Kerker Bridge	CIPomio
47.	Bain (east) Bridge	East Pomio
48.	Lopkor Bridge	East Pomio
49.	Mungou Bridge	Sinivit



50.	Warangoi Bridge	Sinivit
51.	Nengmutka Bridge	Sinivit
52.	Palmalmal Wharf	WPMamusi
53.	Uvol Jetty	Melkoi
54.	Makaen Jetty	WPMamusi
55.	Malakur Jetty	CIPomio
56.	Pomio Jetty	CIPomio
57.	Matong Jetty	CIPomio
58.	Unung Jetty	WPMamusi
59.	Palmalmal Airstrip	WPMamusi
60.	Tol Airstrip	East Pomio
61.	Cape Or ford Airstrip	East Pomio
62.	Manguna Airstrip	CIPomio
63.	Gonaile Airstrip	CIPomio
64.	Nutuve Airstrip	CIPomio
65.	Bili Airstrip	WPMamusi
66.	Lele Airstrip	CIPomio
67.	Muela Airstrip	CIPomio
68.	Uvol Airstrip	Melkoi

### Sectors Training Needs

Name	Designation	Training Needs
Dominic Balrea	District Building Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Administration</li> <li>- Computing and computer programming</li> <li>- Masters degree in Architecture</li> <li>- Quantity Surveying</li> </ul>
Bruce Ding	District Civil Works Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Administration</li> <li>- Computing</li> <li>- Diploma Civil Engineering</li> <li>- Degree in Civil Engineering</li> </ul>
Conrad Bugo	Community Works Supervisor (Building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Auto Cad Drafting &amp; Computing</li> <li>- Diploma in Building</li> <li>- Quantity Surveying</li> </ul>
Thomas Kauleng	Community Works Supervisor (Civil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate in Civil Engineering</li> </ul>



#### 4. PRIMARY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Primary Industry is an economic sector along side commerce and tourism and forestry. In the early 1980's the Division was called the Rural Development Division until the name change to the Division of Primary Industry. There are three main sections under the Division and these are; Policy and Administration, Agriculture, and Livestock.

The Division is a go between the National and Provincial Governments and is responsible for the following functions;

- (i) Agriculture and Livestock
- (ii) Planning and Implementation of district development Programs for Primary Industry.
- (iii) Assist with the Implementations of Provincial Land Settlement Scheme
- (iv) Assist with Marketing of Primary products.
- (v) Advice and assist farmers to obtain rural credits.
- (vi) Develop and assist Rural Organization serving local farmers.
- (vii) Ensure that the planting materials and Livestock available to meet the demand of local farmers.
- (viii) Collect statistics relating to Primary Industries
- (ix) Control local outbreak of Pests and Diseases
- (x) Implement training programs for people engaged in Local Rural Industries and ensure that opportunities are advance and specialist trainings are provided.
- (xi) Act as agent of Department of Agriculture and Livestock for carrying out of certain National Functions.

#### Policy and Administration

Table 1: Office Locations

LLGs	Sites
Melkoi	Uvol
West Pomio / Mamusi	Palmalmal, Bili, Mapuna
Central Inland	Pomio, Kolai, Nutuve, Gaube
East Pomio	Milim/Korpun
Sinivit	Arabam, Mungou, Ilugi

#### Staff Strength

The Sector has 1 District Rural Development Officer, 1 District Agriculture Officer, 1 District Livestock Officer and 7 Extension Officers which bring the total to 16 Officers.



## **Agriculture**

This section deals mainly with crops like; coconut, cocoa, coffee, vanilla, cardamon, fruits & nuts, food crops, rice and soil conservation.

The Agriculture section has introduced some cash crops for farming such as coffee in the early 1970's to the District but due to transport inaccessibility most of these cash crops did not survive over the years. It was only in 1997 that most agricultural projects were revitalized as shipping service was provided but that did not last long due to poor management capability by the 'Kivung' regime.

### **TREE CROPS**

#### **Coconut**

Coconut is a base tree crop most suitable for planting along the coastal areas. There was not much emphasis on this cash crop due to low commodity price, but routine maintenance of the cash crop is being carried out by the farmers themselves. Few new plantings are being carried out along the coastal areas using the local tall seedlings for planting in individual blocks.

Table 2: Coconut

LLG	No. of Trees		Ha	Production(Tons)
	Bearing	Non - Bearing		
Sinivit	21,875	7,232	415.31	2,582.8
East Pomio	86,324	10,512	768.53	2,916.0
Central/Inland	47,567	8,247	442.96	54.7
W/P Mamusi	8,700	6,271	118.81	15.3
Melkoi	64,248	35,576	792.25	71.1
Total	228,714	67,838	2,538.36	5,639.9

#### **Cocoa**

Cocoa is also a base tree crop suitable for lowland areas. This crop does not demand a great deal of effort and time and thus a lot of farmers are actively involved in cocoa cultivation. In fact most local farmers are using the seeds obtained from the planted hybrid cocoa blocks as their planting material for the expansion of their cocoa blocks.





Hybrid Cocoa Planting

Table 3: Cocoa

LLG	No. of Trees		Ha	Production (Tons)
	Bearing	Non - Bearing		
Sinivit	156,167	17,503	284.55	3,500
East Pomio	76,600	12,562	123.83	2,876
Central/Inland	115,247	31,525	111.25	197.2
W/P Mamusi	110,261	25,333	79.03	101
Melkoi	98,432	99,326	274.66	1,204
Total	556,707	186,249s	873.32	7,878.2

### Coffee

In the early 1980's Robusta Coffee were widely grown along the coastal areas. However, due to transport inaccessibility compounded with marketing problem a lot of the coffee trees were destroyed and were replaced by Cocoa trees including food gardens. Recently, Arabica Coffee (Katimore variety) was introduced into the hinterland of Inland Pomio, Sinivit, Mamusi, and Melkoi and proved to be very successful in its high yields.



Table 4: Coffee

LLG	No. of Trees		Ha	Production (kgs)
	Bearing	Non - Bearing		
Sinivit	3,135	48,743	23.36	782
East Pomio				
Central/Inland	7,743	27,686	15.95	500
W/P Mamusi	2,532	Nil	1.3	-
Melkoi	8,587	Nil	3.86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,997</b>	<b>76,429</b>	<b>44.47</b>	<b>1,282</b>

### Cardamom

Cardamom is another cash crop suitable for the hinterland areas of the district. The Inland Pomio areas are still producing this crop while in the Mamusi areas this crop was destroyed to make way for food gardens mainly due to transport inaccessibility and marketing problem.

Table 5. Cardamom

LLG	NO. of Plants		Ha	Production (kgs)
	Bearing	Non-Bearing		
C/Inland Pomio	2,906	8,130		354
Total	2,906	8,130		354

### Vanilla

Vanilla is becoming a popular cash crop whereby more farmers are cultivating this cash crop. It is suitable in the lowlands as well as in the higher altitude areas not exceeding 600 m a.s.l. Vanilla is a highly priced commodity and thus demands a lot of attention from farmers and can be easily transported by farmers to the market but is susceptible to market prices.





Vanilla Block

Table 6. Vanilla

LLG	No. of Plants		Ha	Production (kgs)
	Bearing	Non – Bearing		
Sinivit	1,376	3,916		60
East Pomio	1,721	8,547		15
Central/Inland	11,750	5,333		30
W/P Mamusi	1,109	6,742		25
Melkoi	2,000	13,928		86.5
Total	17956	38,466		216.5kgs

#### Feed Grain (Rice)

Rice cultivation is becoming part of the subsistence gardening in the rural villages. Most farmers are cultivating rice for their own consumption and surplus rice is being sold for instant cash.

Table 7: Feed Grain (Rice)

LLG	No. of Farmers	No. of Plants	Ha	Production (kgs)
Sinivit	69	9,743		3,868
East Pomio	86	11,453		2,000
C/Inland Pomio	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
W/P Mamusi	97	12,432		1,000
Melkoi	944	61,888		5,000
Total	1,196	96,628		11,868



## Types of Facilities

There is a great need to establish small to medium processing facilities in the villages or LLGs to support farmers and at the same time to encourage them to plant more cash crops if those facilities are at the farmers' doorsteps.

Table 8: Type of Facilities

LLG	Cocoa Drier	Copra Drier	Cocoa Drier Buying Agency	Fresh Produce Market	Cardamon Drier	Rice Mill
Sinivit	319	43	Nil	1	Nil	1
East Pomio	24	273	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
C/Inland Pomio	11	14	Nil	Nil	1 Needs repair	Nil
W/Pomio Mamusi	18	3	1	1	1 Needs repair	1
Melkoi	27	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Total	387	334	1	3	2	4

## LIVESTOCK

Domestication of animals in the villages was practiced by villagers many years ago. It is the lack of basic management skills to nurture and harness this rural based livestock which must be applied appropriately in order to cater for the much needed improvement in productions and to bring optimal returns. As such, the Livestock Program should be given at least some serious attention by authorities concerned in providing resources towards improving the livestock management level in the village level.

The main intent of this sub sector is to create self-employment and improve living standards in rural areas, to improve livestock quality and quantity at village level, and ultimately to decrease malnutrition rate at village level.

The five livestock activities being practices within the District are poultry, piggyery, buffalo, goats and cattle.

### Poultry (Broilers)

Broilers are fast selling commodity within the district but due to non-availability of broiler feeds most projects cannot continue to raise birds because of shipping problem. Broiler project is an ideal option than layers and ducks.

Table 9: Poultry (Broilers)

LLG	Wards	Population	Affected Wards	No. of Projects	Birds/ Project	Day Old Source	Feed Source	Market Sales	Sales Value
Sinivit	19	13,666		5	200	Rabaul	Rabaul	1000	20,000
East Pomio	11	5,882		7	50	Rabaul	Rabaul	350	7,000
C/Inland Pomio	33	13,000		12	50	Rabaul	Rabaul	1200	24,000
W/P Mamusi	34	10,167		6	50	Rabaul	Rabaul	300	6,000
Melkoi	19	7,811	3	4	200	Rabaul	Rabaul	200	4,000



**Note:** Information on Native breed birds are not included here but are present in all household in the District.

Native breed birds are included in Wards and will also be shown on the Population participation % rate.

Table 10: Poultry (Layers)

LLG	No. of Projects	Birds/Project	Source Day Old & Feed	No. of Eggs	No. of Culled	Market Sales	Sales Value (K)
Sinivit	1	100	Rabaul	-	-	-	-

Table 11: Ducks

LLG	No. of Projects	Birds/Project	Feeding Type	Meat/Egg	Market Sales	Sales Value (K)
Sinivit	5	15	Open range	Egg /Meat	Open sales	
E/Pomio	2	2	Open range	Meat	Open sales	
C/Inland	6	3	Open range	Meat	Open sales	
W/P Mamusi	5	2	Open range	Meat	Open sales	
Melkoi	1	3	Open range	Meat	Open sales	

### Piggery

Pigs play an important role in almost all Melanesian societies especially during various feast rituals. But yet in the District most farmers are not interested in looking after pigs either through semi-intensive or intensive care. Most pigs are looked after through open range care even though piggery can be seen as a profitable venture in the District.

Table 12: Piggery

LLG	No. of Project	Pigs/ Project	Type of Project	Management	Piglets/ Weaners	Porker Beconers Sold	Market	Sales Value (K)
Sinivit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E/Pomio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C/Inland	1	6	Bread	Intensive	24	5	Open	2,670
WP/Mamusi	1	9	Fattener	Semi Intensive	Nil	2	Open	400
Melkoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:** Figures for native breed pigs are not included in here but are present in all wards of the District. Native pigs are included in Wards or Population and will also be shown in Population participation % rate.



## Buffalo

The use of Buffalo to assist farmers in cartage, ploughing of the soil and transportation purposes is an ideal option for the District to consider. However, buffalos need enough water to maintain its body temperature as well as greener pastures to dwell in.

Table 13: Buffalo

LLG	No. of Project	Type of Work
Sinivit	5	Cartage
East Pomio	2	Cartage / Ploughing

## Goat

Only one project is being maintained at the District. However, more of that kind should be encouraged in the hinterland of the district as goat milk and meat does provide alternative protein and essential vitamin that can help reduce the problem of malnutrition. Goat farming is not that expensive as this animal can practically live on less greener pastures.

Table 14: Goat

LLG	No. of Project	Animal per Project	Management fenced / Freed	Market Sales
Sinivit	1	13	Fenced	Open

## Cattle

Only one cattle project is being established in the district. In fact run down plantations are suitable areas to establish cattle ranch.

Table 15: Cattle

LLG	No. of Projects	No. of Heads	Pastures Improve/Not	Market Sales
Sinivit	1	32	Improve	-

## WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

The District is blessed with abundant natural resources and wildlife which are untapped and has the immense potential for eco-tourism and nature conservation programs. For such to happen then it should take into account a greater sense of accountability and sustainability for future generations. The District is mindful of manmade destruction to the ecosystem and is more settled to develop its natural resources through eco-friendly and sustainable conservation management mode of development.



The main objectives under the wildlife and conservation program are three-folds and these are; to create self-employment in rural areas, to develop the natural conservation areas and to promote the eco-tourism industry within the District.

### **Crocodile Farm**

Crocodile projects can be established but it needs proper farm management expertise and experience to run crocodile farm. As such, crocodile farming is not that popular in the district.

Table 16: Crocodile Farm

LLG	No. of Project	No. of Crocodile Project	Product Skin / Alive	Market Sales
Sinivit	1	50	Skin	Lae
E/Pomio	1	6	Skin / alive	Oisca / Lae

### **Butterfly**

The butterfly farming is suitable in areas where accessibility is a problem as it is a portable product that can be ferried to the market by the farmers with less hassles. The project is not really popular at the district due to marketing problem but once the market at OISCA is established then most farmers will be interested to go into this project.

Table 17: Butterfly Farm

LLG	No. of Farms	Amount sold	Feed Type	Market
Sinivit	1	300	Tangala	Wau Ecology Institute
East Pomio	10	2000	Tangala	Wau Ecology Institute
Melkoi	4	5000	Tangala	Wau Ecology Institute

Table 18. Wildlife Management Areas

LLG	Wards	Pop	Wards Involved	Location	Area (sq. Km)	Features	Resources	Declared / Proposed
Melkoi	19	7,811	1	Tavolo	9,000	Land Sea Alice Is.	Forest/Area/Inhabitants Reefs/Corals/Fish Sea Front.	Declared
West Pomio Mamusi	34	10,167	2	Taulang Cave	9,000	Land Lake Sea	Crocodiles Forest Area/ Inhabitants Sea Front Coral/Reefs Fish	Proposed
Central Inland Pomio	33	13,000	8	Kavakuna C Muruk Cave Nare Cave Minye Cave Mamba	9,000 9,000 9,000	Land Forest areas Caves	Forest Area/ Inhabitants Caves, Rivers/Creeks  Wildlife	Kavakuna Declared. Others Proposed
East Pomio	11	5,882	-	Klampun	-	-	Wildlife	Declared
Sinivit	19	13,666	3	Karasmeki	2,000	Land River	Forest Area River Megapod Breeding	Declared



## 5. FISHERIES SECTOR

### 1 SIGNIFICANCE:

The Fisheries Sector is formerly a sub-sector within the Division of primary Industry and has been operating in the District for many years now. The sector has been regarded the least in the Division. However, since the provincial Government emphasis is on Tourism and Fisheries the District Administration requested that the Fisheries Sector be allocated separate funding and report directly to the District Administrator. The fisheries sector is now a division of its own.

The three main objectives of the Fisheries Sector are as follows; (a) to enable local fishermen to acquire new fishing techniques and modified fishing gears to increase fish landing in the district, (b) to enable fishermen to harvest and sell their marine resources to generate alternative sources of income to improved their livelihood in the district and (c) to enable the general communities to supplement protein to minimized malnutrition level in the district.

### 2. STRUCTURE:

The Fisheries Sector since the early 1980's has been manned by two Fishery Officers namely the District Fisheries Officer based at Palmalmal and his subordinates Fishery Field Officer (FFO) based at Uvol. To date both officers are based at the District Headquarters in Palmalmal. Currently District Fisheries Officer's position is vacant.

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF DUTY:

The Sector deals mainly with Coastal fishery and Inland fishery.

#### Statistics:

Local Level Government	No. of Fishing Groups	Type of Product							
		Fish		Crustaceans		Trochus Shells		Shark Fin	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Central Inland Pomio	Six (6)	17709.14	53127.42	85	255	477	954.00	8.1	607.50
West Pomio Mamusi	Four (4)	11307.35	33922.05	43	129	589.2	1096.4	6	450
Meikoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Pomio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinivit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Ten (10)</b>	<b>29016.49</b>	<b>87049.47</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1066.2</b>	<b>2050.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1057.50</b>



The Fisheries Sector with the main development perception on inshore and inland fishery resources through the process of collating the District Sector prioritized projects and establishment of marketing infrastructure

Currently the sector budget is allocated separately from the Division of Primary Industry. The sector now operates its funds under vote number 288 – 1040 – 1110. Unlike in the past, the sector formulates its own budget and conducts its own budget reviews within the District Administration.

The staff training is at its lowest level in comparison to other sectors in the District. The two Officers need to upgrade their skills in order to cope with the ever changing technologies in the field of fisheries which directly impact upon the productivity level of rural fishermen.

The 5 sector programs are formulated and submitted to the District Administration. The programs are developed in line with the needs and objectives of the sector. Currently our programs are being plan under the sector Rolling Plan of 2000 – 2004 but will have to complement the five year (2003-2007) District, Provincial and National Development Plan (Medium Term Development Strategy) as a mandatory requirement.

The core sectoral programs within the Division are;

### **Administration**

This Division of Fisheries is responsible for these routine activities;

- Budget estimates and reviews
- Programme formulation
- Attend Provincial / District meetings
- Conduct staff appraisal
- Formulate LLG fishing rules to be enforced by LLGs
- Develop District fish data

**Table 1. Administration Benchmarks**

No.	Activities	Annual Targets (2003)	Remarks
1	Prepare/Submit Budget Estimates	1	1 x annual
2	District / LLG Meetings	10	Various meetings includes JDP & BPC
3	Budget Reviews	4	Quarterly bases
4	Compile Half Yearly Report	1	June - 2003
5	Conduct Staff Appraisal	2	June /Dec – 2003
6	Compile Annual Report	1	By Dec – 2003



## Coastal Fisheries

This program is developed to assist the local fishermen to improve their basic understanding in the following areas;

- Basic Planning and Management within their fishing organizations.
- Introduced modified fishing methods and techniques to local fishermen
- Continue in enforcing the National Fisheries Act (1998) to the local communities.

Table 2. Coastal Fisheries Benchmarks

No.	Activities	Annual Targets	Remarks
1	Confirm / organized interested persons into Fish Groups	5 x Groups 100 x persons	5 Groups of 20 members per group
2	Introduce F.A.D fishing to LLGs	4	2 x for West Pomio Mamusi LLG 2 x for Central Inland LLG
3	Conduct Awareness and enforcement to Fishing Act 1998	10	Fisheries gazetted officer plus police to be involved
4	Basic Planning & Management for local fishermen.	2	2 x LLGs only – West Pomio Mamusi LLG & - Central Inland Pomio LLG Book Keeping
5	Introduce modified fishing gears	2	- Central Inland LLG - West Pomio Mamusi

## Fisheries Extension & Training

This program is designed to establish fishermen contact by means of;

- Conducting extension visits / patrols to fishing groups in all LLGs
- Identifying fishermen training needs
- Conducting fishermen trainings in coastal LLGs

Table 3. Fisheries Extension and Training Benchmarks

No.	Activities	Annual Targets	Remarks
1	Conduct visits and extension patrol to LLGs	5	One to each LLG
2	Conduct Fisheries Trainings	5	one each to all LLGs



## Fisheries Marketing & Promotion

The program is focus on providing market opportunities to local fishermen in the district and entails;

- Purchase and sale of marine products at the central market outlet
- Sourcing of financial assistance to establish fish buying points at LLG levels
- Supplying of fresh fish to inter-land areas such as Mamusi and Inland Pomio with fish to help supplement protein needs to minimize malnutrition level in the district.

Table 4. Fisheries Marketing and Promotion Benchmarks

No.	Activities	Annual Targets	Remarks
1	Improved central market outlet	1 x Palmalmal	Require standard building
2	Establish fishing buying points	4	Require funds
3	Market various tons of marine resources	6.72 tons	Average

## Research

This is an on-request project meaning that if there is a need for a survey or research regarding marine activities, then the Sector can assist in logistical support only. Normally such project is done by outside organizations such as the;

- National Fisheries Authority
- University
- Donor agencies like OFCF and others

These survey or research work involves:

- Stock Assessment Surveys
- Deep Water Fishery Surveys
- Inland Fresh Water Surveys

Table 5. Research Benchmarks

No	Activities	Annual Target	Remarks
1	Survey Reports Presentation		
	South Coast Stock Management	1	Both Reports to be presented to Provincial and District Administration
	Inland Fresh Water Survey	1	
	Fish Trail Farm	1	Mamusi Area



**Footnote:** All activities above have been indicated by government funding under vote number 288. However, the Sector is still awaiting funds to implement these activities.

### **Fisheries Regulation, Extension Training & Marketing**

The main objective is to conduct back-up services and training needs for fishermen in the District so that they can be equipped with various fishing techniques to improve and increase their fishing efforts.

**Table 6: Extension and Training**

Activity	No. of Fishermen	Resource Support	LLG	Remarks
Training	22	Dist. Admin. NFA	Central Inland Pomio	Group Training Conducted.
Visits	11	Dist Admin.	Central Inland West Pomio Mamusi	Inspection to B.D.M Harvesters.
Patrols	5	Dist. Admin	Sinivit, East, Central Inland West Pomio Mamusi & Melkoi	Conduct Village Meetings.

**Table 7: Fisheries Regulation**

LLG	Awareness Conducted	Cases Reported	Penalties	Remarks
East Pomio	2	15	Nil	Deeries Roots
Central/Inland	2	10	Nil	Deeries Roots
West Pomio / Mamusi	1	10	Nil	Deeries Roots
Melkoi	2	15	Nil	Deeries Roots
Melkoi	2	1	Nil	Sales of BDM To illegal buyers.

- Potentials - The fishermen or villagers will continue to use illegal methods of fishing if not penalized, there is no Fisheries Gazette Officer in the district as well as limited funding for awareness.
- Projection - Marine lives will be in great danger by year 2005 if this activities do double in the next four years.

### **Pomio District Fisheries Project**

Pomio Fisheries Project was established by the former Governor of ENB Honourable Francis Koimanrea with an initial injection of K15,000.00 plus another K20,000.00 from the Pomio MP Grant and the K10,000.00 from the



Central Inland Pomio LIG grant.

The Pomio Fisheries Project begun its operations on 28<sup>th</sup> August 1998 and is being run by a management committee made up of the District Administrator as the Chairman with committee members namely the District Business Development Officer, the District Fisheries Officer and a Village Representative. The daily operation is being managed under the direct supervision of the DFO who also provide technical advice to the local fishermen.

The two main objectives of this project are; to provide marketing venues and storage facilities for artisanal fisheries and to provide fish as alternative protein to inland villages within the district. The total project establishment cost is about K 36,918.65.

The overall aim of the project is to link up with the other two outlying LIGs (East Pomio and Melkoi LIG) so that these people can also benefit from the project. So far, all fishing operations are being centered and carried out by fishermen from Central Inland Pomio LIG and West Pomio Mamusi LIG only. This is mainly due to the accessibility to the Project site. Currently local fishermen within these two LIGs are the immediate beneficiaries to this project.

### Number of fishing Groups

A total of twenty two (22) fishing groups were formed in 1998.

Table 8: Fishing Group

No.	Group	No.	Group
1	Bavangpuna	12	Pengpuna
2	Lagi	13	Palmmal II
3	Susikuna	14	SanAUGA
4	Tala	15	Morena
5	Kanai	16	Ngonge
6	Palmmal	17	Auge
7	Ravungs	18	Sea Sounders
8	Sussie	19	Keloo
9	Mupuna	20	Mokion
10	Talmane	21	Raio
11	Lausa	22	Oimop Youth

### Number of Individual Fishermen

A total of 27 other individual fishermen, apart from the fishing groups also catch and sell fish and other marine products to the fish market.

Total weight of fish and other marine products landed and purchase by the Pomio District Fisheries project from August 1998 to June 2003.



Years	Weight in Kilograms
1998	5,881.28
1999	13,949.8
2000	3,433.6
2001	3,082.9
2002	1,704.7
2003	116.1
Total Weight	28,168.38

Total weight of fish and other marine products sold by the Pomio District Fisheries project from August 1998 to June 2003. Weight in Kilograms

1998	2,814.9
1999	10,262.6
2000	2,490.2
2001	2,382.1
2002	1,473.6
2003	152.9
Total Weight	19,576.3

The two major problems affecting the project are two folds; irregular power supply compounded with poor water supply. Therefore it is recommended that the following be considered in order to ameliorate the situation from deteriorating further. That a 24 hour power supply be installed to run the ice making machine and the District Administration to speed up work on the water supply project.

Table 9: Pomio District Fisheries Project Projections (2004 – 2008)

	NARATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VARIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
G O A L	Continue facilitating and developing fisheries as an alternative income to improve living standards in the district.	Increase marine resources landings from 5600kg to 28,000 kg by 31/12/2008 - 5,600kgs annually - 28,000kgs for 5 yrs	- Project status report - Project datas - Buyers statistical records	-Additional fundings from donor agencies - Additional fundings from JDP&BPC
P U R P O S E	Established and involved marketing facilities outlets to other coastal LLGs	- Improve marketing outlets to <u>purchase</u> 14,000kg of marine resources at a value of K64,500 by 31/12/2008  - Improve marketing outlets to <u>sell</u> 14,000kg of marine resources at a value of K129,000 by 31/12/2008  NB. (a) Outlying Outlets Only	As above	Funds  Resources  Manpower



INPUT	Harvest, process and sell marine products/resources from LLGs in the District. Harvest and sell marine resources to institutions in the Province.	Purchase and sell marine products at various marketing outlets and central outlet at 28,000 kg at a value of K 258,000 by 31/12/2008.  NB. (a) Central Outlets (b) Outlying outlets	Project Reports  Inspection Reports  Statistic/Data Reports	Funds  Manpower  Assets / Equipment Other materials																																															
OUTPUT	<div>- Prepare Project improvement programs</div> <div>- Request additional funding for:</div> <div>a. Marketing resources buying depots in coastal LLGs</div> <div>b. Standard building for central market outlet at Palimal.</div> <div>c. Fishermen loading jetty at Palimal through project submissions.</div>	<table><tr><th colspan="6">BUDGET</th></tr><tr><td colspan="6">Project Operational Funds Donor Funding</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Standard Building</td><td>200,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Out (Melkoi)</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Outlet (Central)</td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Outlet (East)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fishermen Jetty</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>20,000</td></tr></table>	BUDGET						Project Operational Funds Donor Funding							1	2	3	4	5	Standard Building	200,000					Out (Melkoi)		50,000				Outlet (Central)			50,000			Outlet (East)				50,000		Fishermen Jetty					20,000	Project Report  Budget Request   <
BUDGET																																																			
Project Operational Funds Donor Funding																																																			
	1	2	3	4	5																																														
Standard Building	200,000																																																		
Out (Melkoi)		50,000																																																	
Outlet (Central)			50,000																																																
Outlet (East)				50,000																																															
Fishermen Jetty					20,000																																														

## 6. FORESTRY SECTOR

A major shift by the National Government in its policy direction over the last couple of years has seen a number of changes within this sector. These are as follows:

- i) The Department of Forestry went through the restructuring process and became a corporate entity known as Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA),



- ii) The negotiations on the development of the forest project areas is now between the resource owners, the PNGFA and the developer which now excludes the Provincial Governments from such willing and dealings, and
- iii) This also meant that the benefit from the forest development in the country is now being shared between the developer and the resource owners.

### **Forest Resources**

The vast area of the forest within the District has not yet being developed and is estimated to be about three quarters of the forest resource area. The current Timber Rights Purchase (TRP) areas for the District are as follows:

- i) The Mukus-Tolo TRP area has a total timber area of 65,000 hectare and has an estimated available resource of about 1,683,500 m<sup>3</sup> and is yet to be developed.
- ii) Tolo-Bairaman Project area has no TRP area but has a total timber area of 22,000 ha and has an estimated available resource of about 569,800m<sup>3</sup> and is yet to be developed.
- iii) Bairaman project area has no TRP area and has a total area of 30,000 ha and has an estimated available resource of about 777,000 m<sup>3</sup> and is yet to be further developed.
- iv) Unung-Sigite Extension TRP area has a total of 39,000 ha and has an estimated available resource of 1,010,1000 m<sup>3</sup> and is yet to commence.
- v) Inland Pomio TRP area has a total timber area of 62,600ha and has an estimated resource available is 1,623,340m<sup>3</sup> of which 421,340m<sup>3</sup> has been harvested and remaining is 1,200,000m<sup>3</sup>. Yet to be harvested, operation yet to commence.
- vi) Nutuve TRP area has a total timber area of 52,600ha and has an estimated resource available is 1,362,340m<sup>3</sup> of which 289,340m<sup>3</sup> has been harvested while 1,073,000m<sup>3</sup> is still remaining, operation suspended.
- vii) Begberg Extension TRP area has a total of 8,494ha and has an estimated resource available 220,000m<sup>3</sup> of which 70,000m<sup>3</sup> has been harvested and 150,00m<sup>3</sup> is still remaining and yet to be harvested, operation in progress.
- viii) Waterfall Extension TRP area has a total of 15,860ha and has an estimated resource available is 410,774m<sup>3</sup> of which 310,774m<sup>3</sup> of which 310,774m<sup>3</sup> has been harvested and 100,000m<sup>3</sup> is remaining yet to be harvested, operation ceased.



- ix) Tokai-Matong TRP area has a total resource harvesting completed in 1996.
- x) Sunbam Extension TRP area has a total timber area of 50,000ha and has an estimated resource available is 1,295,000m<sup>3</sup> and is due to complete harvesting by the end of this year.
- xi) Putput Freehold TRP area had a total timber area of 20,000ha and has an estimated resource available was 518,000m<sup>3</sup> harvesting has been completed.

### ***Permit Conditions***

The contractors engaged in the harvesting of the timber resources in the TRP areas are required to observe and honour various clauses contained in these permits. Many of these Logging Companies have failed to comply with the conditions in the permit which has resulted in total lack of infrastructure developments such as roads and bridges, social services in health and education.

It is observed that the fault lies equally with the Logging Companies (Contractors) and the Land Owner Management Companies. It has become obvious that the Board of Directors have confused their positions with the Logging Companies for their own benefits and thus forgetting the resource owners. In the recent years logging companies have used own prices on logs as an excuse for not honouring their commitments.

### ***Log Prices***

The export log prices have constantly changed over the last (5) to six (6) years since 1993. These log prices during this period are as follows:-

- i) 1993 - 1995 : US\$150-250/m<sup>3</sup>
- ii) 1996 - 1997 : US\$100-70/m<sup>3</sup>
- iii) 1998 - 1999 : US\$40-70/m<sup>3</sup>

### ***Royalties***

The royalties are paid direct to the landowners and are changed at the rate of K10.00 per cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) for all logs harvested.



### **Levies**

The payment of levies vary from project to project however most levies are charged at K1.00 per cubic meter ( $m^3$ ). Such activities include;

- i) Re afforestation development,
- ii) Agriculture development,
- iii) Business development, and
- iv) Infrastructure development.

These levies are paid to the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority who will in turn pay the Landowners.

### **Premiums**

The premiums moneys are paid to the Land Owner Companies with an amount ranging from K4.00 per cubic meter ( $m^3$ ).

### **PNG ECO FORESTRY PROGRAMME-FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.**

Since 1995-2000 the European Union funded the Islands region Environment and Community Development Programme in Papua New Guinea. It was a five (5) year programmed which was designed and tested to be an alternative to large scale logging operations. The concept was basically adapted in the communities around the Island region of Papua New Guinea. Communities were assisted by the Programme (EU-IRECDP) to harvest their timber resources in a sustainable manner where future generations can also use the same forest for the same benefits.

The IRECDP expanded to ENBP in 1996 seeing Pomio as a potential area for its establishment in the Province. Community awareness were carried out by the field staff and eventually five (5) communities in the West Pomio Mamusi Local Level Government agreed to participate under the programme. The five communities were, Puapal, Lau, Mauna, Irena, and Bairaman. The communities were assisted with Walkabout saw mills and chain saws used to harvest their timber resources and turned to finish product which is the sawn timber.





Picture by: Lawrence Galiuko-EFP Pomio (NEW ZEALAND BUYER LEFT) with villagers at Lau.

Trainings were imparted to the communities, as these projects were businesses. Saw milling and forest management trainings were first to be transferred and then followed up by Business trainings. Most of these trainings are still ongoing.

The sawn timber produced by the communities have been vital to help them in building classrooms and teachers houses, churches, aid posts and also family houses in each communities. Larger quantities produced are sold overseas for money that returns to help in starting other businesses such as cocoa projects, cocoa driers, trade stores, petrol sales so as funding children school fees.

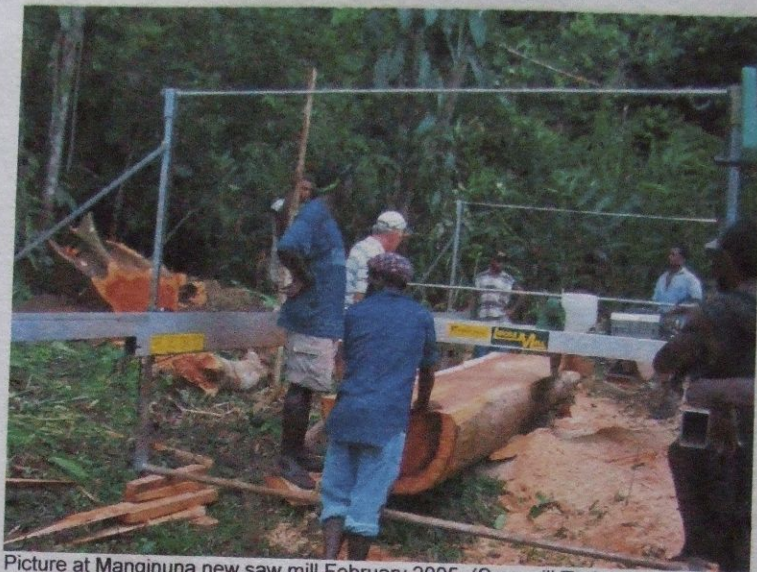
However in 2001 the European Union agreed to extend it's funding and allowed for another five years extension. The second phase of the programmed in which its name changes to PNG-Eco Forestry Programme.

The Head Office then moved from Walindi in WNBP to Lae at the Forestry Research Institute (FRI). The programme's aims and objectives under this new arrangement include;

- 1) Manage small scale timber businesses on their own
- 2) Adapt sustainable forest management skills and known how.



- 3) Produce enough timber volume to meet overseas demand.
- 4) Have cluster of sawmills under a resource owners Association.



Picture at Manginuna new saw mill February 2005. (Saw mill Training)

The Palmalmal timber Unit was erected in 1999 comprising of the Managers house, Office with two transit rooms and a kitchen, workshop, timber shed and a genset. The purpose of the unit was to promote downstream processing of our natural timber species which can be put in to good use here first before supplying to outside buyers.

It is also important to set up the unit which will than be taken over by the resource owners Association as EFP exit strategy. This will then be monitored under the National Forestry Services (NFS). PNG-EFP will exit later in December 2006.

By this time the programme assumes that all small scale saw mill producers would be able to continue their business activities independently. And the National forestry Services should be able to fully adapt the concept for the people of Papua New Guinea.





Timber checked and graded for overseas export (this was done at the milling site in the bush). Lau Village in West Pomio Mamusi LLG.

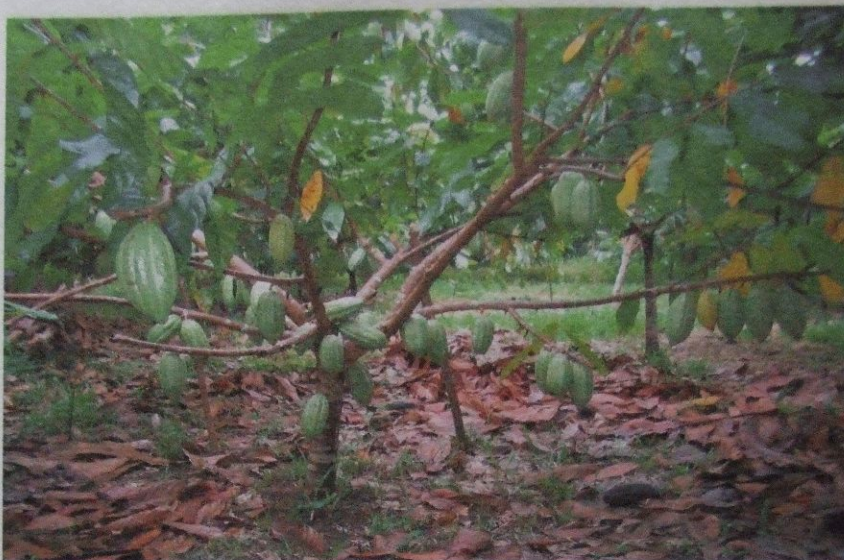
The total land area for the five Eco Forestry Projects which are managed in a sustainable manner as per inventory surveys from 1996-2000 are described as per the table below.

TABLE 1.

PROJECT	TOTAL AREA IN HECTARE	PRODUCTIVE FOREST AREA IN HECTOR
PUAPAL	2200 ha	570 ha
LAU	1681 ha	1390 ha
BAIRAMAN	1570 ha	1500 ha
MAUNA	2310 ha	1710 ha
IRENA	2240 ha	980 ha
MANGINUNA	1300 ha	1200 ha
TOTONGPAL	2000 ha	1500 ha
TOTAL AREA	13301 ha	8850 ha

Some of the areas are described as secondary forest areas or may have covered by old gardening areas. Other areas covered or set aside for cocoa and vanilla plots (blocks).





Picture showing cocoa blocks at Mauna. A spin off, of eco forestry project .by Lgaliuko EFP.

AS PER OUR SAWN TIMBER DATA STATISTICS, PROVIDED HERE TOTAL SAWN TIMBER VOLUME HARVESTED OVER THE LAST 4 YEARS 2001-2004 ONLY. PREVIOUS RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 2

PROJECT	YEAR 2001		YEAR 2002		YEAR 2003		YEAR 2004		TOTAL VOLUME
	A grade	B grade	A grade	B grade	A grade	B grade	A grade	B grade	
PUAPAL	2.416	0.752	8.232	2.248	7.305	2.236	18.685	3.552	45.427 <sup>3</sup>
BAIRAMAN	58.218	9.737	18.215	2.491	0	0	21.756	5.264	115.681m <sup>3</sup>
LAU	40.683	6.302	5.464	1.327	15.657	2.616	37.849	9.621	119.519m <sup>3</sup>
MAUNA	7.098	1.554	10.517	2.906	4.288	0.808	13.916	7.184	48.271m <sup>3</sup>
TOTALS	108.415	18.345	42.428	8.973	27.250	5.660	92.206	25.621	328.898m <sup>3</sup>

Remarks: Timber production varies during this period due to number of constraints that producers encountered.

- 1) Marketing was a major area that was not properly organized.



- 2) Poor shipping services, no better shipping companies to provide better service.
- 3) Inconsistency of fuel /petrol supply.
- 4) Inconsistency of spare parts supply
- 5) The normal wet (rain) seasons (May-September) annually.



President WPMMLG Hon.Simon Painap with SYTB course participants at Pisua Guest House 2005.



**SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL LOG VOLUME HARVESTED**  
**FROM 2001-2004.**

TABLE. 3

PROJECT	YEAR 2001	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	LOG VOLUMES IN CUBIC METER
PUAPAL	6.75m <sup>3</sup>	73.548m <sup>3</sup>	26.454m <sup>3</sup>	47.989m <sup>3</sup>	154.741m <sup>3</sup>
LAU	83.759m <sup>3</sup>	27.166m <sup>3</sup>	32.931m <sup>3</sup>	92.739m <sup>3</sup>	236.595m <sup>3</sup>
BAIRAMAN	130.895m <sup>3</sup>	41.826m <sup>3</sup>	nil	39.52m <sup>3</sup>	212.241m <sup>3</sup>
MAUNA	29.818m <sup>3</sup>	34.839m <sup>3</sup>	47.579m <sup>3</sup>	39.891m <sup>3</sup>	152.127m <sup>3</sup>
TOTAL LOG VOLUME: 755.704m <sup>3</sup>					

The root cause of log volume in consistency ref- to sawn timber summary (table 2).

EEP PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE POMIO ENBP.





## **7. COMMERCE, INDUSTRY & TOURISM SECTOR**

The Division of Commerce, Industry and Tourism main mission statement is to stimulate and assist in the development and promotion of sustainable socio-economic development in commercial, industrial & tourism activity for the benefit of the people of Pomio and East New Britain as a whole.

There are four (4) programs in the Division and these are;

### **Administration and Co-ordination**

The aim of this program is to oversee and provide technical support in the implementation of all business industry and tourism program. It is also liable for policy making in the District.

### **Commercial Development**

To provide technical assistance to all business people through management advice, business registration, compiling returns, loan application, training, workshop and so forth.

### **Industrial Development**

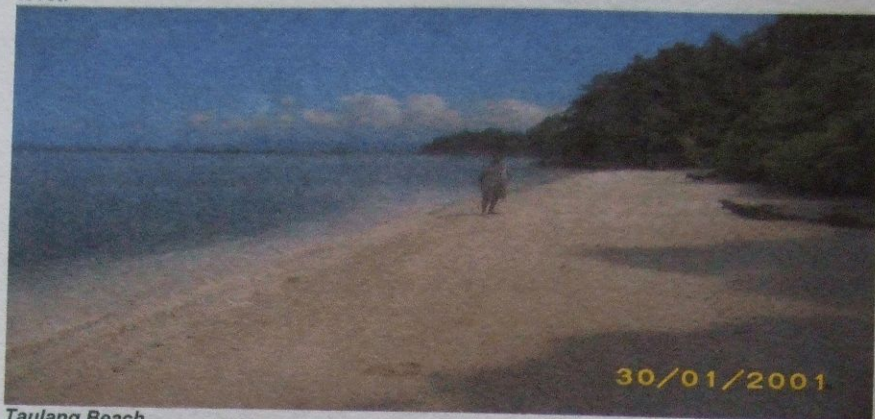
To identify and introduce cottage industries as another source of business activity providing income to people at the district level and improve the district economic base.

### **Tourism Development**

To promote tourism product and business in the district by identifying cultures, caves, beaches, reefs, war relics, and other tourist products, which can attract tourists to the district. Development of museum, parks and cultural centers is a part and parcel of the tourism industry development at the District



level.



*Taulang Beach*

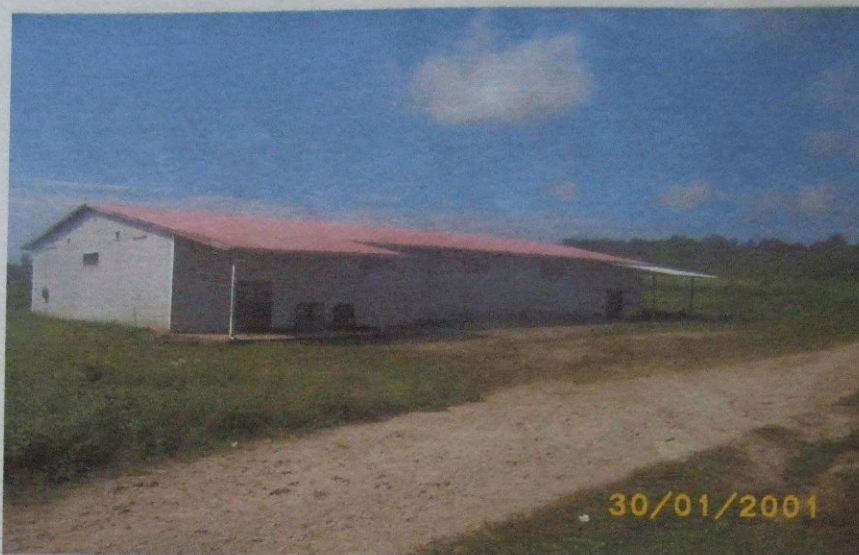
There are only three officers working in the District covering five (5) LLG areas. There are two BDO while the other is employed as a casual tourism officer.

### **Status of Business Development**

#### ***Commercial Development***

The status of commercial development reveals that business activity is on an increase, which is demonstrated by a substantial number of retail outlets in the Pomio District. However, from the total of all business activity in Pomio District 52.3% is retailing business. This is a clear indication of establishing wholesale which should cater for the increasing number of retail outlets.





*Palmal Enterprises Retail & Wholesale*

Table 1. Status of Business Development

LLG	Retailing Trade store	Petrol Station	Logging Saw-milling	Poultry	Cocoa Copra	Real Estate Guest House	Contract or	Professional Service	Work shop	T/Sport	Others	Est. Cost	Total	%	Total Def. Bus
East Pomio	47	8	3	3	89	-	8	-	3	18	10	-	189	32.29	56
C/Inland Pomio	61	24	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	2	20	K109,118	118	24.53	49
Melkoi	26	14	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	52	10.81	22
West Pomio Mamusi	31	13	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	14	-	67	13.93	31
Siniviti	27	1	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	55	11.44	No
Total	192	60	12	8	115	1	9	-	5	35	44	-	481		158
%	39.9	12.47	2.49	1.66	23.97	0.2	1.87	-	1.03	7.27	9.14	-		100	
Type of Business	Retailing	Retailing	Manuf.	Agric	Agric	Service	Service	Service	Service	Service	Service				

### **Manufacturing Industries Development**

Manufacturing Industries reflect 2.49% of the total business activity in Pomio District. These industries are mainly logging & saw-milling industries. Logging and saw-milling is producing building materials for local use and exports. Other related industries have not yet come into stream.



### ***Service Industries Development***

The Service Industries has about 94 business activity in Pomio District. It reflects 19.51% of the total business activity in Pomio District. There are few guest houses in Pomio District with no hotels yet to be established.



*Pisua Guesthouse, West Pomio Mamusi LLG*

There will be more service industries coming up depending on other development arising that may cause the increase in service industries especially guest houses and others.

### ***Tourism Development***

Pomio District in its data survey has shown a great deal of potential in creating Tourism Development in the District. The survey itself has shown a good natural feature, cultural features, fauna, flora and few World War Relics. This is good for tourist to see and explore especially the caves, tunnel, also the cultural centre is highly recommended to be build for preserving and restoring the culture's and handcraft of Pomio for tourist to see as an attraction.

### ***Agriculture Business Development***

Agriculture Business has a total of 123 businesses in the District which reflect 25.63%. It is likely that agriculture business will increase in the near future to boost economic activity and increase cash flow. The cash base economy depend entirely on the agriculture business.



### ***Defunct Business***

Total defunct business is 158 which reflect 32.84% of the total business now in existence even though these businesses are being established in the District.

### ***Private Sector Activities***

As seen in the table most of these private sector companies are mainly Logging Companies. There are about nine (9) logging and saw-milling companies in Pomio District. These logging companies deal mainly with landowners companies on timber resources. These companies bring about much needed revenue to the District hence increasing business activity.

### ***Problems & Issues in Business Development***

Some of the common perceived problems faced by business houses in Pomio District which slow down the improvement of business and service's to the people are as follows:

#### ***Shipping***

Shipping is one among the many setbacks faced by many small businesses, especially for transportation of cargo from wholesales to retailers. Shipping services are often unreliable.

#### ***Wholesaling***

Wholesaler is yet another problem faced by business houses. It is an expensive exercise to go to Rabaul to order goods from the wholesalers.

#### ***Business Skills***

Management training program is also another problem being faced by business houses especially when they are not able to attend any business courses due to the difficulty in necessary training funds.

#### ***Customs Officer***

Due to the slight increase in manufacturing industries especially in Timber Industries, business houses find it hard to export direct to overseas markets because there are no Customs Officers in Palmalmal who can easily do the job, so that business houses can import and export directly from Pomio. It is time consuming when ship directly goes to Rabaul and then to Pomio.



### ***Banking Facility***

Banking facility today cannot cope or meet the high demand of increasing business activities in the District especially when there is restriction on the amount to be withdrawn at any one time. This places a lot of strain and inconveniences to business houses. Also such facility is not available in other LLGs making it very difficult for ordinary people including the business houses to access this service.

### **Tourism Development**

Pomio District has a huge potential to go into tourism industry. Unlike other parts of the country Pomio has a unique and diverse culture which can lure international tourists into the District. Despite this great diversity of tourism products in the District the tourism industry is still in its embryonic stage.

The following locations in the District has been internationally recognized as Wild Life Management Areas (WLMA) and these are;

#### ***Kavakuna Cave***

The Kavakuna Cave is situated near Olaipun village in the Central Pomio. It is recognized as one of the biggest cave in the world.

#### ***Klampun Wildlife Management Area***

Klampun has been declared as a Wild Life Management area and is ideally situated in Klampun village at the East Pomio LLG.

#### ***Tavolo Wildlife Management Area***

The Tavolo Wild Life Management Area is surrounded by a beautiful Island that is full of birds which is an ideal tourist spot.

The following areas are on the proposed plan to be sanctioned under Wild Life Management Area:

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| • Taulang        | West Pomio           |
| • Muruk Cave     | Central Inland Pomio |
| • Nare Cave      | Central Inland Pomio |
| • Minye Cave     | Central Inland Pomio |
| • Mamba Wildlife | Central Inland Pomio |



Muruk Cave is one of the longest caves ever found in the world. It is rated either as second or first. There could be more areas to be ratified as such if proper survey is to be carried out. As shown in the table, it can be said that about 36 caves in the District are not known to the Tourism Offices. Also, there are about nine (9) different tunnels located in the District. These natural phenomena if given the right antidote can definitely lure a greater number of tourists which will in turn generate more revenue into the District.

Table 2: Other Existing Tourism Products in Pomio District

Product	Name of locations	LLG
Bush Trekking	Pomio – Ulamona	Central Inland Pomio
	Nutuve – Open Bay	
	Uvol – Hoskins	Meikoi
	Mamusi – Silanga	West Pomio Mamusi
	Pomio – Barema	
Islands	Nutuve - WideBay	Inland – East Pomio
	Kavovo	Meikoi
	Alice	
	Moklon	Central Inland Pomio
	Matmat	West Pomio
War Relics	Palmaimal Township	West Pomio
	Jacquinet Bay Airstrip	
	Marana Village	
	West Bain Jet Fighter	Central Inland
Water Falls	Wara Kalap	Central Inland
	Matong Wara Kalap	Central
	Maha Wara Kalap	Central
Sandy Beaches	Wara Kalap – Unung River	Central
	Taulong	
	Bintepuna – Bairaman	West Pomio
	Pisua	
	Pelaumatomo - Tokelekena	Central
Scuba Diving Spots	Kauvousu Island	Meikoi
	Alice Island	
	Matmat Island	West Pomio
	Moklon Island	Central
	Tol Reefs	East Pomio
Bass Fishing Spots	Begbeg River	Central Inland
	Iso River	
	Tolo River	
	Bairema River	West Pomio
Salt Water Fishing	Tol Reefs	East Pomio
	Kavovo Island	Meikoi
	Alice Island	
	Moklon Island	
	Palmaimal Reef	Central
	Pulput Reef	West Pomio
Bird Watching	Kavovo Island	Central Inland
	Mamba Wildlife Mngt Area	
	Muruk Cave	Meikoi
	Kavakuna Cave (WLMA)	Central
	Taulong WLMA	
	Nare Cave	
	Masrau Point	West Pomio
		East Pomio



## Tourism Survey Data Summary

Table 3

Natural Features	Number	Locations
Mountain	73	Litblow, Luse, Kowolme, Kulemat, & others names not known. Some are small and other are big.
Volcanoes	1	Mt Ulavun (Boder East and West)
Beaches	47	Malop, Galue, Tokai, Kartap, Kerker, Balol, Susie
Caves	36	Muruk, Kawakuna, Lilon, Bionglulu, Warakalap, Mentan, Kopkiange, Galkiapuna. (Others names not mention).
Tunnels	9	Apito, Sikon, Mentan, Atu, (Others not mention).
Hot Springs	Nil	
Rivers	68	Unung, Malop, Liton, Galue, Matale, Iso, Begbeg, Kolaou, Ulkena, Pulpul, Maskikil, Korpun, Baen, Sampun, Guma, Klampun, Setwei, Kilalum, Mt. Par, Mevlon, Tolo, Bairaman, Toto, Melkoi Mukus, Ania, etc.
Botanical Garden	Nil	
Cemeteries	Nil	Only Village cemetery

Table 4

Cultural Features	Number	Names
Historical Sites	1 (one)	Marana, West Pomio Mamusi LLG
Museum	Nil	-
Traditional Dance & Music	10 plus others, Mengen, Sulka, Tomoip, Baining. About 10 different types of dances	Sivariki, Fire Dance, Galiau, Nungarana, Tunga, Rei, Rakamalo, Butu, Valu, Sasang
Handcraft	-	Net, Basket, Spear, Kundu, Butu

Table 5

Reptiles & Birds	Number	Types
Birds	Plenty	Parrot, Malip, Koki, Kokomo, Balus, Kotkot, Seagul, Wild Faul
Butterfly	Plenty	Green Butterfly, Yellow Butterfly, Coloured Butterfly
Snakes	Plenty	Black & White, Moran
Frogs	Plenty	Japanese Frog, Green Frog, Brown
Leather Back	Two (2) aras	Maskilkilia, Tavolo

Table 6

Flora (Plants)	Number	Names
Hibiscus	3	3 different types, names not known.
Fransipani	2 different types	2 - 3 different types, names not known.
Bouganvillian	3 Different types	
Orchid	1	



Table 7

World War Relics	Number	Locations
Guns	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
War Plane	17	Libon, Ram, Tokip, Bain and Palmalmal
War Ship	24	In all LLGs, specified place not mention.
Tanks	2	Melkoi LLG.

Table 8

Special Features	Number	Locations
Hotels/Motels	<i>Nil</i>	-
Village Guest House	17	Melkoi, West Pomio & Central Inland LLG
Out/Free Shopping	<i>Nil</i>	-

### Way Forward

The Division of Commerce & Tourism will increase its activity base on the Promotion of agriculture activity and impact project like forestry, supported by the network of transport and road infrastructure will see high turnover of commercial and tourism business in the district.

Project Implementation Schedule

Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
Commerce & Tourism	Tourism	Museum	1. Project Design & Plan	*						JDP & BPC/ Admin.
			2. Submission		*					
			3. Construction			*				

### Problems in Tourism Industry

Some of the obstacles towards promoting tourism in the District include;

- Law and Order problems in the Province including the District
- High cost of airfares and accommodation
- Poor conditions of facilities and services at airports or airstrips
- Poor accommodation facilities
- Poor transport services
- Lack of budgetary support for aggressive promotion of tourism activities and product in the District as well as in the country and overseas markets compounded with inaccessibility to internet facility.



## **Suggested Remedial Measures**

### **Some of the suggested remedial measures include;**

Facilities for tourism attraction must be improved in the District from year 2000 onward.

For Pomio District to achieve its tourism benchmarks then it must form the Pomio District Tourism Bureau which will enable it to become an affiliate of ENB Tourist Bureau and of other Regional and International Tourism Organizations in order to reap the benefits from such affiliations. The East New Britain Tourist Bureau has already become an affiliate to the World Tourism Organization.

The District must budget and construct a district museum or a cultural center to preserve our cultural heritage and to store war relic for public display.

### ***Wholesaling***

With the increase in retailing activity, wholesale should be one of the major priorities of the District to support the business houses that are willing to provide this service to the people of Pomio. Retailing business ranks as the highest activity in the District and therefore it should be given priority over other economic activities.

### ***Shipping***

Shipping service is another major problem which should be seriously looked into for improvement. This service is not extended to cover other areas of the Pomio District.

### ***Banking Centre (Agency)***

Banking Services should not only be established in Palimal but also in all other LLGs in order to provide that much needed services to the people and business houses. This will no doubt create spin-offs or multiplier effects within the District. This facility should be re-open to provide the service to the business houses/general public.

### ***Cultural Center***

Cultural Center should be established in the District with the intention to preserve the diverse and inherent cultures of the Pomio people such as handcrafts, tumbuan and etc. This Center will also act as a one-stop shop for tourists visiting the District.



### ***Business Skills***

Many small entrepreneurs seems to be lacking business management skills and therefore funds should be secured and made available to train people in business management courses such as SYBIYB program on shore or off shore.

### ***Customs Officer***

There should be a Customs Officer based in the Pomio District especially to ensure that the logs are properly cleared and ready for export. This is to cater for the manufacturing industries interests.

## **8. EDUCATION SECTOR**

The development of Education in Pomio District was initiated by the early Christian Churches particularly the Catholic Church.

These early missionaries provided basic education in reading and writing. This meant that the local people were able to learn the basic reading and writing skills as well as participating in church activities aimed at improving their living conditions in their respective villages. Most of the teachings in the church administered schools were done in Pidgin-English and local vernacular.

It was only in 1932 that the Catholic Church decided to establish a school at Malmal in the West Pomio Mamusi LLG, designed specifically to train their Catechist. The graduated Catechists were then posted to various church established pre-schools.

In 1952, the first formal education was introduced by converting the Malmal Catechist School to Makaen Primary "T" School, which is the oldest institution in the District.

Several pioneers are now prominent men and women in the civil society including the government entities. They are Pius Baiamei, late Bernard Ballatape the strong advocate of "Kivung" Association, late Bishop Luke Matelatara, late Painap Lalu, late Honourable Alois Koki, MP and Joe Kaven just to name a few.

The highest level at the time was only to standard three (3) and they have to transfer to Rabaul to continue their education, since more advance schools were established in and around Gazelle.

The literacy rate for the East New Britain Province is about 74% while the literacy rate for Pomio District would be below 50% due to inaccessibility to education institutions within the District. Therefore, the rate of literacy in the District would be about 45%.



## STATUS OF EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT

Through the churches own visions and initiative they were able to establish schools in central places where Mission Stations were built in the following mainstream languages of the District.

**Table 1: Shows the main languages in the District**

LANGUAGE	LLG	SCHOOLS
1. Sulka 2. Tomoip	East Pomio	Guma
3. Mengen	Coastal/Inland Pomio & West Pomio coastal	Makaen, Malakur, Matong, Mile Kaiton
4. Makolkol	Inland Pomio	Nutuve
5. Kol	Inland Pomio	
	Mamusi/West Inland	Aona
8. Uramat 9. Mali 10. Simbali	Sinivit	Marunga

Schools established by churches were independently control by its Agency office, until in 1971 the churches and the Government reached an understanding to form one unified teaching service to control all government and church run schools under one system with allowances to the churches to maintain their identity and philosophy in their established schools.

Since the establishment of the unified teaching service in 1971 and the introduction of Education Reform in 1977 more schools have been established in the District. There are now:-

- 33 Elementary Schools (E/S)
- 43 Primary Schools (P/S)
- 2 High Schools (H/S)
- 2 Vocational Centres (V/C)
- 1 Private Secondary School (S/S)

All these established schools are scattered along the coast and the inland areas of the District as indicated below:-

**Table 2: Shows coastal, Inland and Inland Accessible to Town**

	E/S	P/S	H/S	S/S	V/C	TOTAL
Coastal Schools -	27	25	1	1	2	56
Inland Schools -	0	13	0	0	0	13
Inland accessible to town (Rabaul) -	7	5	1	0	0	12
	34	43	2	1	2	821



Coastal schools can easily be reached by outboard motors, while the inland schools can only be reached by walking through rugged foot tracks only in good weather due to unavailability of proper road network linking the inland and the coastal people of the district.

The district is dominated by Catholic Church with 58% of the schools being controlled by Catholic Agency, 33 % controlled by Government Agency while 8.6% are controlled by the United Church. A few schools are also run by the SDA Church.

The District has over the years played its education role in Human Resource Development to some thousands of people to whom some are prominent leaders of the country in church, private and public sector. This has been achieved by the joint effort of both church agencies and the government.

The District through Education Sector has been and will continue to deliver services to people of Pomio District by maintaining established schools and opening up new institutions in this five year plan period to accommodate **"KRAI LONG WOK KAMAP NAMEL LONG OL PIPOL BILONG POMIO"**.

**Table 3: Shows 2005 enrolment by sex**

SEX	E/S	P/S	H/S	V/C	TOTAL
Male	196	3,097	368	67	3,728
Female	881	2,631	333	76	3,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>7,649</b>

Inadequate staffing to all levels of institutions will continue to be a contributing key factor to the downfall of education attainment in the District; unless proper road network linking inland and coastal people is developed and other essential services are established or improved.

The organic law on provincial and Local Level Governments Reform has paved the way to the National Education Department to set new policy direction to guide education system in the country. As result the Education Reform policy as adopted by the National Government to be implemented throughout the country. The reform addresses all aspects of the education system, but focuses on the reform at the Elementary and Primary level. Three years of Elementary Education in the language of the Community. Primary begin at Grade 3 – 8 to complete nine (9) years of basic education.

The approved East New Britain Provincial Administration Education Sector Plan 1997 – 2004 caters for that shift in policy directions and is being implemented as such.



Table 4: Shows number of Primary Schools, Feeder and Community Schools

LLG	PRIMARY SCHOOL	FEEDER SCHOOL	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Sinivit	6	1	2	9
East Pomio	4	2	-	76
Central Inland Pomio	4	8	-	123
West Pomio Mamusi LLG	5	5	-	10
Melkoi	2	4	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>

Though there are 21 schools that have merged to Primary Status, attention should be given to 16 primary schools to build proper classrooms and teachers houses to facilitate effective teaching and learning both for teachers and children.

There are twenty (20) schools feeding central schools. These schools will merge to Primary Schools in future if enrolment warrant the change at a later year.

During the Pomio development open forum held in March 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> 2005 people of Pomio expressed a number of their concerns relating to education:-

1. Palmalmal High school to attain to secondary school status
2. To establish a technical school in Pomio District
3. To establish a college of District Education Centre (CODE) to provide study opportunities for Pomio schools leavers.
4. To provide matriculation center for the district.

Prior to accommodate the above issues a number of things needs serious consideration.

1. The deteriorating status of Palmalmal High School building facilities
2. The under utilized Karlai and Uvol Vocational Centres and the deteriorating building facilities, specifically Karlai Vocation Centre.

### Structure

The current structure of the District Education Sector does not meet the manpower required to effectively deliver education services to the people of the District down to the local level government level.

Attached to the two District personnels, there are two supportive officers who come under National Function. The Elementary Supervisor/Trainer and one Primary School Inspector and four (4) casuals. In all, the Sector has the following manpower:-

- 1x District Education Officer
- 1x Elementary Supervisor/Trainer
- 1x Primary School Inspector
- 4x Casuals



### **Description of duties**

1. To collect cultural materials from local communities
2. To produce reading materials for Elementary Schools
3. To assist Elementary Trainers with Language production in Vernacular for teacher training

### **Way Forward**

This plan builds on the progress made in the Provincial Education Plan 1997 – 2004. The first priority is to continue providing opportunity of nine years of basic education for all. In order to complete nine years basic education every child will complete Grade 8. We remain committed to teaching the first three years of Elementary education in the language of the communities in the district.

In completing nine years of basic education some will proceed on to Palmalmal/Warangoi High School to continue Grade 9 and 10. Some will progress to Secondary Schools in Gazelle to do Grade 11 and 12. At the end of Grade 8 and 10 those who academically cannot continue will return to community living or vocational centres.

When our young people complete their education from whatever type of institution, it is important that the province and the district<sup>6</sup> in this five year plan period provide opportunities to advance to distance education system or improve two existing vocational centers to extend their role and offer course that are relevant to the community. Adults should be encouraged to enroll in vocational centers in short courses designed to improve the quality of life and to provide them with income generating opportunities.

District must take responsibility in providing a Study Centre to provide opportunity to children who academically cannot exceed through the formal system.

Funds must be secured to improve Palmalmal High School and Vocational Centres. Major maintenance project must be carried out to facilities of Palmalmal High School to upgrade it to Secondary Status. Facilities of Karlai Vocational also needs major maintenance.

Parents will be encouraged through workshops and awareness programs to contribute to the education of their children by assisting teachers with discipline. They must develop their children's values and attitudes from the early age, based on sound religious and Christian principles.

Let no one say that education in the district is neither achievable nor affordable. It is achievable and affordable if all, stakeholders feel more responsible to support the people of Pomio.



The table attached at the end, are mainly projections to guide the District on what the Education Services is to deliver in 2005 to 2010 plan period. The priority is to continue providing opportunity of nine years of basic education to all eligible children of Pomio people.

### Accessibility

The building of schools and the providing and acquiring of suitable block of land are the responsibility of individual communities with support from local level governments. The local level government will budget for and provide grants to support communities in providing suitable school buildings. Guideline will be developed for all elementary school buildings in particular classrooms by PTS which will include minimum recommended plan direction f the building take into account health and safety requirements.

Table 5: Shows projected elementary schools for 2005 - 2010

STATUS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Existing Elementary Schools	30	34	62	96	98	100
New Elementary schools	4	28	34	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>

All children in the District will be provided with the opportunity in shorter walking distances not more than 30 minutes, enter **Elementary Preparatory Grade by 2010 at the age of six years** and to complete three years of elementary education.



Totongpal Elementary School



Table shows enrolment figures. These figures assumes that all 6 years old children will enroll in Elementary Preparatory Grade by 2010.

Table 6: Projected elementary schools enrolments; 2005 - 2010

CLASS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Preparatory	627	708	693	723	758	775
Elementary 1	608	627	708	693	723	758
Elementary 2	750	608	627	708	693	723
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,256</b>

**Note:** projected elementary school enrolments for 2005 to 2010 are based on 2.8% provided by National Health Information System 2002 projections.

The number of new Elementary classes required will be determined by the Department of Education and Quota allocated each year to provinces in accordance with approve plans. The number of new classes to be established in the plan period is set out below:-

Table 7: New Elementary classes required, 2005 - 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
New Preparatory Classes	4	28	34	2	2	4

Staffing projections are shown in Table 8. They are based on an average pupil-teacher ratio of 30. This could rise to 33 in some areas where better health facilities are provided or to clear a backlog of over 6 years old population. However, this could be accommodated in existing classes rather than through the formation of new classes.

Except on rare cases, class sizes should not exceed 45 children. Multi-grade classes will continue to be applied and techniques for multi-grade teaching will continue to be a key part of teacher training programs.

Table 8: Elementary school teacher requirement, 2005 - 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Preparatory	21	23	23	24	25	26
Elementary 1	20	21	23	23	24	26
Elementary 2	25	20	21	23	23	24
Total	66	64	67	70	72	76
Pupil Teacher ratio	30	30.3	30.2	30.3	30	29.6



## PRIMARY EDUCATION

Table 9: Shows projected enrolments – 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Grade 1	584	465	340	0	0	0
Grade 2	539	584	465	340	0	0
Grade 3	944	1,289	1,192	1,092	1,048	693
Grade 4	1,009	944	1,289	1,192	1,092	1,048
Grade 5	1,031	1,009	944	1,289	1,192	1,092
Grade 6	756	1,031	1,009	944	1,289	1,192
Grade 7	612	756	1,031	1,009	944	1,289
Grade 8	558	612	756	1,031	1,009	944
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>6,574</b>	<b>6,258</b>

It is projected that Grade 1 and 2 will phase out of Primary School by 2009. Facilities that become available will be used to accommodate the newly established Grade 7 and 8 classes. All children completing Grade 6 will be given the opportunity to enter Grade 7 from 2009

Table 10: Shows projected Primary teacher required 2005 - 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Grade 1	13	10	6	0	0	0
Grade 2	12	13	11	8	0	0
Grade 3	23	32	28	27	26	17
Grade 4	26	23	32	29	27	26
Grade 5	26	26	23	32	29	27
Grade 6	18	26	25	23	32	29
Grade 7	18	21	30	29	27	37
Grade 8	16	18	21	30	29	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>163</b>
Pupil teacher ratio	39.6	37.7	39.6	38.7	38.6	38.3

Table 11: Projected new Primary schools 2005 – 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
New Primary Schools	0	0	0	1	0	4

1. Palmal Station
2. Tuke
3. Sahalil
4. Viosopuna
5. Manseng



Implementation Project Schedule

Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
EDUCATION 1	Maintenance/ Renovation	Palmal H/S major maintenance work. All facilities	1. Staff Houses 2. Dormitories 3. Ablution Blocks 4. Classrooms 5. etc	*	*	*	*			-Nat. Govt -Prov. Govt -AusAid - JDP/BPC
2	Maintenance/ Renovation	Karlai V/C Major maintenance All facilities, Buildings and Equipments	1. Staff houses 2. Dormitories 3. Workshops 4. Equipments	*	*	*	*		200,000	-Prov. Govt -AusAid - JDP/BPC
3	Open Distance Education	District Open and Distance Study Centre	1. Acquiring of Land 2. Erection of Study Centre	*	*	*			200,000	-Prov. Govt - JDP/BPC - LLGs

## 9. HEALTH SECTOR

### 1. SIGNIFICANCE:

Pomio District Health Services is the most peripheral unit of the National Health System. The primary purpose of this service is to improve the health status of the rural majority by raising their life expectancy, reducing Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and the Maternal Mortality rate to an acceptable level.

For the last five (5) years the health status of the people of Pomio had not improved significantly because the Maternal Mortality remains at 3/1000 which is 3 times more than the Provincial rate of 1/1000. Infant mortality remains at 61/100, child mortality at 21/1000 and the Life expectancy is centred around 45-50 years. These rates are indicative of a poor health status of the people of Pomio.

Currently Pomio District has an estimated population of 52,640. An estimated 1,895 babies are born within the district each year thus an average of 145 babies born to each health center catchment population. While more babies are born the population increases to exhaust the resources available to health service delivery.



With a family planning coverage of 2% which is 4 times lower the minimum standard (8%). This situation poses a risk of more maternal deaths, more infant deaths and childhood deaths. The malnutrition rate of undernourished children is the highest in the Province which is 1.8%. Low birth weight is at 7.4% which is also the highest. Low birth weight babies are usually born to mothers who are malnourished and have medical complications.

The current health situation portrays a picture of an uncontrolled population that has a low socio-economic status suffering from some degree of poverty giving rise to a poor health status.

*Table 1: Comparison of Population to resource allocation to health sector.*

Year	Population	Budget Allocation	Trend
2001	45,524	194,100.00	
2002	47,303	267,300.00	Increase
2003	49,082	230,700.00	Decrease
2004	50,861	235,000.00	Stagnant
2005	52,640	235,000.00	Stagnant
2006	54,419	?	
2007	56,258	?	
2008	58,159	?	
2009	60,124	?	
2010 Projection	62,156	?	

A higher proportion (80%) of the allocation is spent on recruitment of Item 112 health workers while a smaller proportion 20% is for the actual delivery of goods and services.



*Palmalmal Health Centre*



Table 2: Health Centres in the district by LLGs.

Local Level Government	No. of Health centers	No. for Upgrading to Hospital Status	Additional HC Needed	Renovation last 5 years
West Pomio Mamusi	4	1	0	1
Melkoi	1	0	1	0
Central Inland Pomio	4	0	0	0
East Pomio	2	0	0	0
Sinivit	2	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 3: Aid post in district by LLGs.

Local Level Government	No. of Aid posts	No. of unmanned aid posts	No. of Aid post Bush Material Building	Additional aid post needed
West Pomio Mamusi	9	1	2	1
Melkoi	6	1	1	1
Central Inland Pomio	15	3	2	
East Pomio	6		1	
Sinivit	8	3		1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 4: Staff Strength in district by category.

Location	Health Extension Officers	Nursing Officers	CHW	Health Inspectors	Lab Assistant	Dentists	TOTAL
District Health Office	1	3	2	1			7
Health Centres	5	27	16	0	4	2	54
Aid Posts			39				39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

Total Staff: 100      Population: 52,640

Staff Population ratio is 1: 526

Table 5: Depicting disease trend in the district.

Disease	Rate	Trend	No. of health centers carrying out laboratory tests for particular disease
Tuberculosis	7/1000	Increase	1
Malaria	400/1000	Increase	3
Filariasis	12/1000	Increase	1
Yaws	50/1000	Increase	1
Leprosy	2/1000	Static	3
HIV/AIDS	No	Not	0
Sexually Transmitted Disease	records	known	1
	5/1000	Static	



A lot more could be diagnosed but lack of existing laboratories and logistics is the main cause of few lab test done in fewer health facility. Over 80% of health centers are not carrying out laboratory tests because they do not have the equipment and a trained staff. With the new emerging Disease HIV/AIDS it poses a greater risk of not being diagnosed at all and therefore the District Health records will continually display a false picture of Pomio District as HIV/AIDS free. With TB on the rise associated with undiagnosed HIV Pomio District Health Services is not prepared to face this situation without the availability of the right kind of medical logistics.

Disease Prevention	2004	2010
Tuberculosis treatment Completion Rate	25%	70%

District Health Services have four (4) main programs for implementation. They are Health Promotion and Education, Family Health Services, Disease Control and Environmental Health and Water Supply. These programmes are not fully implemented due to a lot of factors. They are socio-economic factors, geographical factors, administrative factors and health service related factors. These factors are the determinants of poor health service delivery by programmes.

These challenges and the current situation had prompted the design of the Vision for Pomio District Health Services in the Way forward.

#### 4. WAY FORWARD:

Entering the new millennium with many challenges, Pomio District Health Sector embarks on the following vision;

##### Vision:

For Pomio district to be a District of Health Individuals, families and communities where self reliance prepares all for Healthy Living in a Healthy Island Environment.

##### Health Vision 2010:

Classification	Indicator	2004	2010
Health Status	Average life Expectancy (Age in years)	50	55
	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	62	50
	Maternal mortality rate/1000	3	1
	Childhood Mortality	21	18
Programme Coverage	Family Planning (%)	2	7
	Supervised Delivery (%)	47	70
	Immunization (%)	35%	70
	Safe Drinking Water	14%	50%
	Health Island Settings	20%	80%



### The Mission:

To monitor the physical, social and mental well being of people in their communities, and to promote and encourage the maintenance of Community Health at an acceptable level by planning and delivering preventive and curative medical and other health services.

### The Goal:

Is to improve the health of all people in Pomio District through the Development of a health system that is responsive, effective, affordable, acceptable and accessible to the majority of the people.

### The Challenge:

Is to empower individuals, families and communities to take responsibility for their own health and involve all levels of government and other partners to work together as a District towards achieving the goal of the Provincial Health Plan, district Health Plan and the National Health Plan.

Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
HEALTH	Rural Health Services	1. To upgrade, register and recognize 2x health centers to rural hospital status. Warangoi HC – Sinivit LLG Palmalmal HC – WPMamusi LLG	1. Survey	2						Unable to put in costing at this time as it is difficult. Needs to work with a multi-disciplining team to do this.  Provincial Gov't
			2. Design	2						
			3. Construction of additional buildings to cater for wards, Xrays, theatre and laboratory department and 20 staff houses each.			1		1		
			4. Rural Hospital Equipment x2 facilities			1		1		
	"	1.2 To create positions and recruit 84 officers to meet rural health staff ceiling as outlined in the minimum standards	1. Restructure and budget for Warangoi and Palmalmal		10 10	10 10	10 10	1 2 1 2	100,000	Provincial Government
	"	2. Construction of HEOs house Matong Health Centre	1. Survey 2. Design 3. Submission 4. Construction	1 1 1	1					District Admin.
	"	3. To register and recognize the establishment of a new health center at Kekin, Melkoi	1. Survey and Design 2. Submission							LLG JDP&BPC Prov. Gov't



		LLG	3. Construction							
		3.1 Construction 5 staff houses								
	*	4. Register and recognize the establishment of 3 aid posts Warale - Melkoi Kavudemki - Sinivit Relipuna - Mamusi	1. Survey and Design 2. Submission 3. Construction	3		3		1	1	1
	*	5. Maintenance and renovations of 7 health centres  5.1 Medical Equipment	1. Survey 2. Maintenance 3. Laboratory Equipment - solar microscope	1	1	2	2	1		35,000
										District Admin. LLG JDP&BPC Donor funding LLG

## 10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The Division was established basically to promote community relations and community oriented projects.

Its main objective is to promote, develop and maintain social order and harmony in the communities through family and social welfare, sports, women, youths and NGO's networking programs.

There are seven programs under the direct supervision of the Division of Community Development and these are: Administration and Co-ordination, Family and Social Welfare Services, Women Development, Youth Development, Sports and Recreation, NGO's Co-ordination and Networking.

### Administration and Co-ordination

- Provide better managerial support in order to facilitate the implementation of five (5) District Community Development Sectors Programs.
- It will involve consultation, liaison and co-ordination with other Government Agencies and Non-Government Organisation.
- There are three funded positions and these are; the District Community Development Officer, Community Development Officer and Sports Co-ordinator.

### Family and Social Welfare Services

- It is aimed at creating a sense of individual, family and community responsibilities to foster strengthening their traditional and cultural obligations.



(b) Implementation of the Child Welfare Act and providing the Counselling Services.

(c) Child and Welfare Cases

### Law and Order

This is a cross-cutting issue and should be addressed at all levels within the civil society. There are three policemen on the ground at the District HQ to maintain law and order at the District and are amply assisted by village police officials with the village courts (18). Basically, these law enforcing agents are there to promote and maintain peace and harmony within the community through traditional mediation process in upholding the rule of law.

Law and Order is a contentious issue and is of grave concern to the civil society because it has its own unique contributing factors to it. The Village Court is at the lower echelon of the justice system and is empowered by the legislation to operate at the village level. Village Courts are under provincial function in terms of its administration. Both the Provincial and Local Level Governments share the costs of its operation.

Table 1: Village Court

LLG	Village Court Area	Village Court Officials			Total
		Magistrates	Peace Officers	Clerks	
Central Inland Pomio	Malakur	5	3	1	9
	Pomio	5	3	1	9
	Nutuve	5	3	1	9
	Muela	5	3	1	9
	Mile	5	3	1	9
East Pomio	Matong	5	3	1	9
	Mu	5	3	1	9
	Sampun	5	3	1	9
Melkoi	Maso	5	3	1	9
	Uvol	5	3	1	9
	Pilematana	5	3	1	9
Sinivit	Gar	5	3	1	9
	Sunam	5	3	1	9
West Pomio Mamusi	Malmal	5	3	1	9
	Kaiton	5	3	1	9
	Visopuna	5	3	1	9
	Aona	5	3	1	9
	Sivauna	5	3	1	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>162</b>



Table 2: Crime Statistics Report, Pomio District - 2000

No.	Type of Offence	Central Inland Pomio	W. Pomio Mamusi	East Pomio	Melkoi	Sinivit	Total No. of Summons or Arrests
1	Stealing	23	10	03	04		40
2	Assault	07	08	Nil	Nil		15
3	Insult	02	02	Nil	Nil		04
4	Threatens	Nil	02	05	Nil		07
5	Fights	13	10	15	05	Crime	43
6	Damage Property	15	04	08	02	Report	29
7	False Statement	11	13	02	03	Not Submitted	29
8	Gossips	02	10	Nil	01		13
9	Disturbing Peace	04	05	29	Nil		38
10	Drink in Public	03	Nil	Nil	Nil		03
11	Disobey Orders	36	21	35	Nil		92
12	Breach Custom Rules	07	Nil	05	Nil		12
13	Sorcery	02	Nil	Nil	Nil		02
14	Adultery	16	01	Nil	02		19
15	Debts	42	07	17	03		69
16	Bride price Related Offence	43	Nil	Nil	Nil		43
17	Carry Weapons	01	Nil	02	Nil		03
18	Break LLG Rules	03	Nil	11	Nil		14
19	Provocation	04	03	06	Nil		13
20	Enter Premises	05	12	01	Nil		08

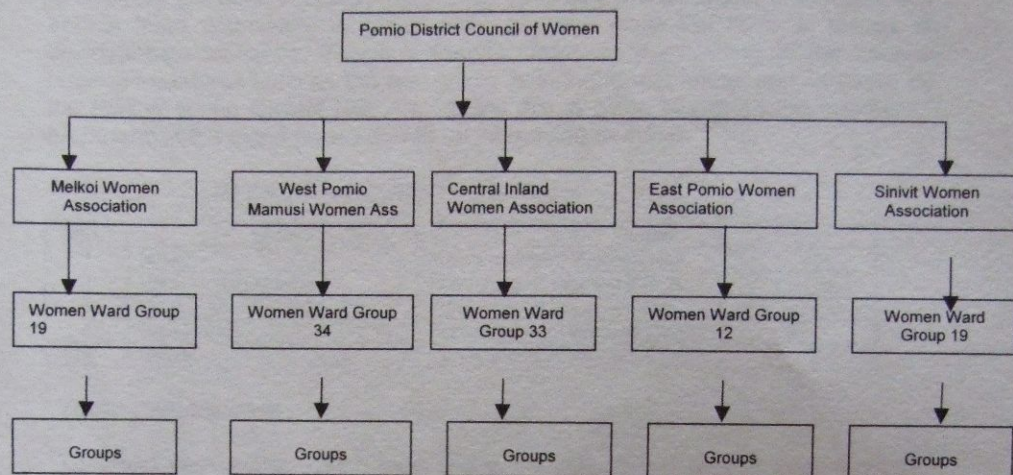
### Women Development

Efforts are put in place to encourage and mobilize women participation through their Associations to actively involve in the development process in the District. Women are fairly represented as Executives in the Ward, LLG, District and Provincial Administration.

Also, various seminars and workshops are organized by the District Administration to promote gender equity as well as to enhance women potentials to contribute meaningfully towards social, economic, family, and spiritual developments.



## Pomio District Council of Women Structure



## Reforms for Women

Under the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments women are represented on the following levels of Government.

Table 3: Women Representation in Government

No.	Level of Government Representation	Status
1	Ward Development Committee	President Ward Women Association
2	Local Level Government Assembly	President LLG Women Association
3	JDP & BPC	President D.C.O.W.
4	Provincial Assembly – ENB	Appointed Woman

## Funding Assistance

Women Associations in Pomio District are non government organizations and depend heavily on the following grants.

Table 4: Types of Government Grants

No.	Source	(Kina) per Ward
1	ENB Provincial Government Grant to Women	25,000.00
2	Seed Fund Credit Scheme by National Government	20,000.00
3	Pomio JDP & BPC	12,000.00
4	Discretionary Funds by Governor of East New Britain	5,000.00
5	Five LLGs 5 x 2000 to Women Associations	10,000.00
6	Community Development Scheme Pomio Women Assoc.	25,000.00



The Pomio District Council of Women is far advance in its operations while the Women Associations in the Wards and LLG levels are lagging behind mainly due to capacity problem. Probably the former is ideally placed within the District HQ and is more accessible to government services while the latter is placed at disadvantage locations. This is evidently shown in the running of the various business ventures such as the fuel depot, tailoring, guest house and canteen) by the PDCW at the District HQ. Also, plans are in place to extend the number of bedrooms in the guest house due to an increasing demand.

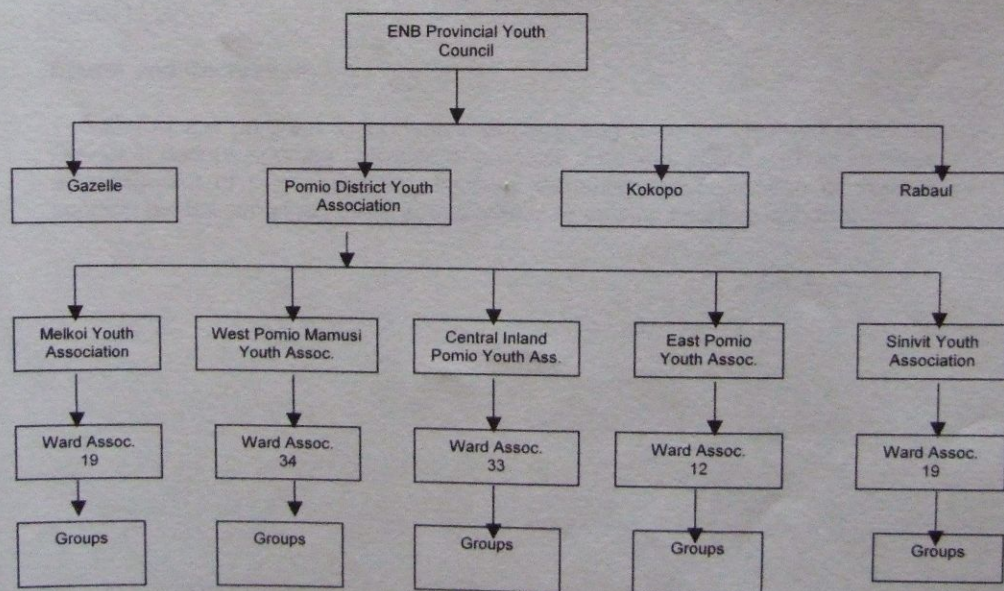
Table 5: LLG Women Associations Project

No.	LLG	Project
1	Melkoi	Maintenance of Women Hall
2	West Pomio Mamusi	Furnishing of Women Office
3	Central Inland Pomio	Furnishing of Women Office
4	East Pomio	Construction of Women Centre
5	Sinivit	Construction of Women Centre

### Youth Development

To assist and involve young men and women in Pomio District to dynamically and constructively participate in the socio-economic development of their own family units, community, District and Province as a whole.

#### ENB Provincial Youth Council Administrative Structure





### **Provincial Youth Groups**

The East New Britain Provincial Government has realized the state of human dilemma in which all the Youths of this Province are in their transition period from childhood to adulthood. In response to that, this Policy has been developed in 2002 as a guiding principle for all youth development activities and programs.

### **Reform for Youths**

The Provincial Youth Council, together with the District, LLG and Ward Youth Committees will work together in utilizing the Policy to provide better service for the youth population in Pomio District.

### **Registration of Ward Youth Associations.**

West Pomio/Mamusi Local Level Government and Community Development Office are organizing youths to form Ward Youth Association and to elect their Executive Committees which will later register to their respective Local Level Governments. A registration fee of K50.00 will apply across the board. There are 34 Ward Youth Associations which should fetch around K1700.00 altogether.

### **District Youth Hall**

There are currently four (4), LLG Youths Centres in place except in the East Pomio LLG.

### **Sports and Recreation**

The aim of this program is to involve active young men and women in Pomio District in various sporting activities to promote a healthy society. This involves establishment of proper sporting facilities including the promotion of various sporting games aim at exposing young talents to outside sporting opportunities.



## Pomio District Sports Council Structure

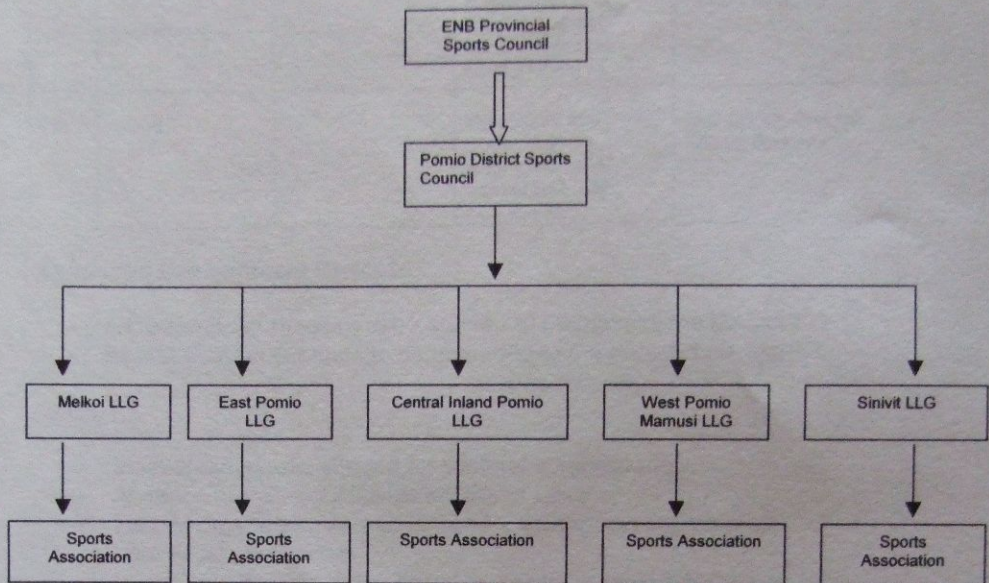


Table 6: Sporting Codes

No.	LLG Sports Association	No. of Associations	Code of Games Played	Sport Grounds
1	Melkoi	6	Volleyball <i>M/F</i> Soccer <i>M</i> Rugby Touch <i>M</i> Basket Ball <i>M/F</i> Aussie Rules <i>M</i>	LLG Sports Ground Mission Ground School Grounds
2	West Pomio Mamusi	8	Volleyball <i>M/F</i> Soccer <i>M</i> Rugby Touch <i>M</i> Basket Ball <i>M/F</i> Aussie Rules <i>M</i> Soft Ball <i>M/F</i>	District Oval Mission Field School Grounds
3	Central Inland Pomio	5	Volleyball <i>M/F</i> Soccer <i>M</i> Rugby Touch <i>M</i> Basket Ball <i>M/F</i> Aussie Rules <i>M</i> Rugby Union <i>M</i>	LLG Sports Ground Mission Ground School Grounds



4	East Pomio	-	Volleyball M/F Rugby Touch M Basket Ball M/F Aussie Rules M Rugby Union M	Mission Field School Grounds
5	Sinivit	-	Volleyball M/F Soccer M Rugby Touch M Basket Ball M/F Soft Ball M/F	LLG Sports Ground School Grounds

### Proposed Development Projects

- A District Sport Stadium to be erected at Palmalmal, the District HQ.
- Five LLG Sport Grounds to be upgraded to the required standard.

### Issues

- Inadequate logistic support for sectoral administration
- Absence of Policy guidelines at District Level
- Lack of organizational mechanism for youths and church group
- Lack of sports facilities
- Increase in law and order, social and welfare related problems
- Shortage of skilled personnel
- Lack of training of administration and management of youth, women and sports associations
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of counselling
- Increased liquor and drug related problem.

### Budget

It is a requirement under the Financial Management Act for each LLGs to maintain a good financial track record as well as to explore ways to increase their revenue base. The 5 main sources of revenue to the LLGs are as such;

1. LLG and Village Service Grants
2. National Administration Grants
3. Provincial Administration Grants
4. LLG Internal Revenue Grants and
5. Former Years Unspent Grants (project tied grants)



Table 7: LLG Grants

Source of Funding	LLG					Total
	Central Inland Pomio	East Pomio	Melkoi	Sinivit	West Pomio Mamusi	
LLG & Village Service Grant	35,500	17,400	23,300	41,100	29,000	148,300
National Admin. Grant	31,700	31,600	31,700	32,100	31,700	158,800
Provincial Grant	28,000	(25,700)	-	-	28,000	81,700
LLG Internal Revenue Grant	19,800	17,200	14,400	25,500	20,400	96,900
Former Years Unspent Grant	97,000	84,500	69,800	70,500	98,800	419,800
Total	214,000	176,400	138,400	169,200	208,900	905,500

A total of K 905,500.00 was being appropriated for in the 2003 budget. The larger component is the Former Years Unspent Grant and the smaller is the Provincial Grant.

Some of the financial constraints experienced by LLGs are; lack of financial procedures for LLGs, lack of revenue base, lack of financial support and lack of qualified human resource. These problems contribute to the ineffectiveness of LLGs in many cases.

1. Pomio Core Groups – C.D.S
2. East New Britain Social Action Committee
3. Pomio Potongpaga Group

#### **Project identification – Community Development**

1. Family and Welfare Services
  - a) Building of District Court House – Palmalmal (Children Court)
2. Youth Development
  - a) Community Hall for Youths at LLGs
3. Women Development
  - a) Community Development for Women at LLG



4. Sports and Recreation

- a) Building/Construction of Pomio District Sports Stadium at Palmalmal
- b) Construction of Sports Grounds
  - Melkoi LLG
  - East Pomio LLG
  - Sinivit LLG
- c) Upgrading of Sports Grounds
  - Central Pomio LLG
  - Palmalmal Sports Ground

**PROGRAM ACTIVITY SCHEDULE**

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Basic Counselling	2006 Program Budget Preparation	2007 Program Budget Preparation	2008 Program Budget Preparation	2009 Program Budget Preparation
2. Scouts Training				
3. Adult Literacy				
4. Children's Court				
5. Traing Course Management of Associations (Youth, women, Sports)				
6. Sports Clinic Course				
7. District Sports Tournament				
8. Provincial Sports Tournament				



## 11. LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

For the LLG to be self reliance through initiated economic, social and infrastructure base development.

For the LLG to vigorously improve the rural living conditions through viable and sustainable business venture and infrastructure development in a safe environment.

The objectives and aims of the plan are:

- To facilitate and improve management capabilities of the LLGs
- To consolidate the programmes and activities of the LLGs
- To facilitate provisions and allocation of resources including transfer of assets to the LLGs.

The aim of the Local Level Government is to make rural life more attractive. The LLG plan should strengthen the implementation process with the view of bringing government services closer to the villages and communities.

Local Level Governments are vital to village development. They are seen as the cornerstone of all activities especially in relation to the mechanism for effective and efficient delivery of government goods and services. Pomio District has five (5) existing Local Level Governments and has the largest mass of about 11071 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 62, 000 people.

The major challenge facing Local Level Governments is limited resources. There is also limited capacity in Local Level Governments. Few people are professionally qualified. The other challenge is that decentralization undertaken in the Local Level Government tends to lack support necessary for autonomy to be meaningful. However, we are seeing a change of attitude as it becomes increasingly appreciated that where Local Government is weak, there is deterioration of infrastructure and services.

Leaders and authorities are still skeptical about the prospect of decentralization and the devolving of powers to the Local Level Governments. The three tier governments have to learn from each other in order to improve their local structure so as to improve service delivery.

Exchange of information on best practices can assist local, provincial and national governments and facilitate transparency, accountability and good governance.



While Urban Local Level Governments are more developed and perhaps more autonomous than the rural local level governments, they also have lessons to learn. For instance, the urban LLGs generate most of their own revenue while the rural LLGs are funded through grants from the National and Provincial Governments.

Whatever the case maybe, there are many people who still think that service delivery and development is the prime responsibility of the National Government. However, the reality is that when development programs are handled by LLGs, more tends to be achieved. National Government need to play a supporting role as the Local Level Governments are closest to the people and would always work within the micro-economic development framework.

Table 1: LLG Information

LLG	Ward	Land Mass	Population Density	Household	Male Pop	Female Pop	Total Pop
Central Inland Pomio	34	4,352	3.1	2656	6678	6858	13,536
East Pomio	13	1,501	3.4	904	2588	2349	4,937
Melkoi	19	1,386	4.9	1271	3297	3508	6,805
Sinivit	18	2,117	4.9	2034	5861	4572	10,433
West Pomio Mamusi	35	1,745	5.2	1874	4544	4709	9,253
Total	119	1110.1		8,739	22,968	21,996	44,964

There are 5 LLGs in the Pomio District. These are, Central Inland Pomio, East Pomio, Melkoi, Sinivit and West Pomio Mamusi. They consist of 119 wards covering a total land mass of approximately 11,071 square kilometres and have a total population of approximately 44,964 and a total of 22,968 males and 21,996 females at a rate of 78 – 10 persons per square kilometres. A total of 8,739 households have been recorded.

Table 2: Office & Staff Houses by LLG

Local Level Government	Office & Staff Houses			
	Office	Condition	House	Condition
Central Inland Pomio	3	good	10	good
East Pomio	1	new	5	good
Melkoi	2	good	13	good
Sinivit	1	new / good	2	good
West Pomio Mamusi	1	new	-	new / good
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>30</b>	

There are 8 Office Buildings which caters for officers both from the LLGs and other line divisions. A total of 30 houses are in place for staff accommodation which is sufficient at the LLG level at this point in time. West Pomio Mamusi LLG is being catered for at the District regarding accommodation.



Table 3: Staff Strength

Office Location	Co-ordinator	O/C Officers	CEO/ Clerk	Typist	Rate Inspection	Driver	P/Officer		Total
District HQ	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Central Inland Pomio			1	1	-	2	4	2	6
East Pomio	-	-	2	1	-	2			5
Melkoi			1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Sinivit	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	6
West Pomio Mamusi	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Total	2	-	6	3	-	6	2	5	24

There are 24 staff members under the sector. Most LLGs are under staff due to financial constraints. Even some of the LLGs do not have Assistant Coordinators/LLG Managers except Sinivit LLG. There is an immediate need for Assistant Coordinators for the rest of the LLGs in the Pomio District.

Table 4: Communication

Local Level Government	Type of Phones		Type of Two Way Radios		
	Telephones	Fax	Base	Mobile	Handset
Central Inland Pomio	1	-	1	-	-
East Pomio	-		1	-	-
Melkoi	-	-	1	-	-
Sinivit	1	1	-	-	-
West Pomio Mamusi	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	3	-	-

A total of 2 telephones, 1 facsimile machine and 3 based radios have been installed. Central Inland Pomio LLG and Sinivit LLG can be contacted by telephone and Central Inland Pomio, East Pomio and Melkoi can be contacted by two (2) Radios. West Pomio Mamusi LLG is serviced by the District due to its location at the District Headquarter.



Table 5: Land Transport

Local Level Govt.	No. of Vehicle	Type of Vehicle	Condition	Comment
Central Inland Pomio	1	Land Cruiser / Tractor		Sold U/S.
East Pomio	Nil			
Melkoi	1	Tractor	Good	Require repair work
Sinivit	1	Nissan Patrol	Good	Serviceable
West Pomio Mamusi	1	Nissan Ute	Good	Serviceable
Total	4			

Only four (4) vehicles were recorded. The only vehicle that is in full operation is the Nissan Patrol for the Sinivit LLG because of its good road condition. The Nissan Ute for the West Pomio Mamusi is off the road for sometime but is operational again. The Melkoi LLG has a tractor which, require service and minor repair work to get it back on the road. While the Central Inland Pomio land cruiser vehicle was sold and the tractor is in dire need of maintenance to get it back on the road.

Table 6: Sea Transport

LLG	No. of OBM Engine	Type of Engine (HP)	Condition	No. of Dinghy	Type of Dinghy	Condition
Central Inland Pomio	3	1X 40 & 2X30 HP		2	2 X 19'	
East Pomio	1	1X 40 HP				
Melkoi	2	1X 40 HP		1		
Sinivit	1	1X 40 HP		1	1X 19' Fiber glass	old
West Pomio Mamusi	-			-	1x19'	
Total	7			4		

There are seven (7) recorded outboard motor engines and 4 dinghies being recorded.

The most reliable means of transportation in Pomio District is by sea. Problems experienced are; the high cost of petrol and rough seas at times especially during rainy or wet seasons.

Under the leadership of the incumbent National Member for Pomio Open, LLGs are tasked to come up with their Roadmaps to clearly delineate their short to medium and long-term development objectives and a few have been highlighted below.



Table 7: Proposed LLG Projects

LLG	Proposed Projects	Timeframe	Funding
Melkoi	New Office Complex	2005 - 2010	GoPNG – Donor
	Water Supply Project	2005 - 2010	LLG – Donor
	- Lausus village		
	- Poio village		
	- Hulhul village		
	- Haumakia village		
	- Kenmininga village		
	Melkoi Ringroad		LLG/Provincial Gov't & Donor
	Uvol Wharf	2005 - 2010	LLG/Prov Gov't & Donor
	Kavu Bridge Upgrade	2005 - 2010	LLG/Prov Gov't & Donor
	Uvol Terminal & Airstrip Upgrade	2005 - 2010	LLG/Prov Gov't & Donor
West Pomio Mamusi	Mukus-Sigite Timber Consolidation	2005 - 2010	Donor
	Mini Hydro Power Supply		
	Tuna Fishing Project		
	Water Supply Project		LLG – Private Investor
	- Maito village	2005 - 2010	LLG - Donor
	- Serenguna village	2005 - 2010	
	- Sanipuna village		
	- Viosopuna village		
	- Bili village		
	- Lemena village		
	- Yauyau Community School		
	- Kaitoto village		
	- Mapuna village		
	- Peling village		
	- Aona village		
	- Wangpupuna village		
	- Kingsaena village		
	- Kerengkorona village		
Central Inland Pomio	Marmar-Mile-Pakia Road Construction	2005 - 2010	GoPNG – Donor
	Goinale Wharf		
	Galue Bridge Construction	2005 - 2010	GoPNG – Donor
	Sigite Bridge Construction	2005 - 2010	PNG Yumi Yet Bridge Program
	Pisimo Bridge Upgrade	2005 - 2010	LLG/Provincial Gov't & Donor
	Gonaile Terminal Construction & Airstrip Upgrade	2005 - 2010	LLG/Prov Gov't & Donor
	Katap Vocational Center		
	Matale Decking Bridge Upgrade	2005 - 2010	Donor
	Water Supply Project	2005 - 2010	LLG/Prov Gov't & Donor
	- Masuwari village	2005 - 2010	LLG – Donor
	- Marevu village		
	- Muela village		
	- Bago village		
	- Kapkena village		
	- Mile village		
	- Mukulu village		
	- Muro village		
	- Mansapana village		
East Pomio	Transit House at Kokopo	2005 - 2010	LLG
	Village Oil Palm Scheme	2005 - 2010	Donor
	Karlai Sattellite Township	2005 - 2010	Donor
	Water Supply Project	2005 - 2010	LLG – Donor
	- Wawas		
	- Taimtop		
	- Iwai		
Sinivit	South Coast Ringroad	2005 - 2010	GoPNG – Donor
	Mevulu Oil Palm Development	2005 - 2010	ADB
	Baining (Warangoi Hydro) Development	2005 - 2010	LLG
	Trust		
	Water Supply Project		
	- Ivon	2005 - 2010	LLG - Donor
	- Arabam		
	- Rigel		
	- Sunbam		
	- Riet/Dadul		



## COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SECTOR

### 1. PURPOSE:

(Significance) Refer Revised Document

### 2. STRUCTURE:

Refer Revised Document

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF DUTY:

- 3.1 Plan, organize and carryout community information program for all Local Level Governments in the District.
- 3.2 Provide data on specific development problems.
- 3.3 Carryout research/survey and prepare informative materials for information dissemination.
- 3.4 Provide technical advice and assistance to other sectors in the District.
- 3.5 Compile production and distribution of awareness materials.
- 3.6 Prepare periodic reports.
- 3.7 Prepare Budget Estimates.
- 3.8 Prepare Works Program.
- 3.9 Career Development and Training in consultation with Human Resource Development.
- 3.10 Maintain regular consultation with stakeholders.
- 3.11 Co-ordinate Disaster Plans and Programs (statistics) refer Revised Document.



#### 4. WAY FORWARD:

For strengthening and consolidating Information and Communication in the district by providing adequate resources for procurement of state of the art equipment to revitalize the aging ones and for the construction and installation of a District Information Resource Centre that will encompass all Sectors Data Base Requirements and for the production of written awareness materials for the Pomio District.

The Information Centre will serve as a venue for conducting of computer skills training for all public servants in Pomio District.

#### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total (K)	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	GOOD GOVERNANCE	1. Crease and establish a database for the district	/							Provincial Gov't / Donors
		2. Create and establish a recordings studio for the district.		/						Provincial Gov't / Aid Donors JDP&BPC
		3. Conduct and apply action-research on heterogeneity of Pomio communities and encourage them to think and work together for community development.	/						10,000	
		4. Provide specialized training to community leaders and workers for their greater role in community mobilization.	/	/	/	/	/	/	20,000	Provincial Government
		5. Conduct information dissemination at LLGs during council meetings.	/	/	/	/	/	/	20,000	Provincial Government
		6. Conduct informative awareness on various opportunities.	/	/	/	/	/	/	20,000	Provincial Gov't

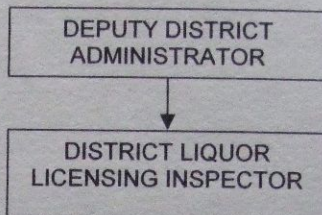


## 12. LIQUOR LICENSING SECTOR

### 1. SIGNIFICANCE:

Liquor Licensing Sector was established by an Act to license individuals, or premises which have fulfilled the requirements of the Liquor Control Act to supply or sell liquor to the public for social life entertainment.

### 2. STRUCTURE:



### 3. DESCRIPTION OF DUTY:

Liquor Licensing Sector's main purpose is to ensure policies and directives are tailored to promote and sustain social and economic development in the district.

## 15 STATISTICS:

The table below shows the number of licensees in the Local Level Government within the district for the 2004/2005 period. The most common type of licence being applied for in the district is Off Licence.

Local Level Government	Type of Licence		Total Revenue	Remarks
	OFF	ON		
Melkoi	5	Nil	K1,060.00	Only 2 Renewed 1 Interim Licence Lic Fee not same The rest renew in Kokopo
Wes Pomio Mamusi	10	Nil	K2,120.00	
Central Inland Pomio	36	Nil	K2,836.00	
East Pomio	4	Nil	K848.00	
Sinivit	8	1	K745.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>K8,609.00</b>	



#### **14. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE**

The Pomio district Administration is mandated with the task of providing goods and services to the people of Pomio.

Total staff strength in the district stands at 115. These officers are allocated to the five (5) LLG's of the district namely; Sinivit, East Pomio, Central Inland Pomio, West Pomio and Melkoi.

The coordinating center of the district is at Palmalmal (District Headquarters). It is comprised of the District Administrators Office (which controls the Audit, Planning, Liquor Licensing, Lands and Physical Planning functions) and administers other core sectors like Education, Health, Community Development, Information, Local Level Government, Primary Industry, Commerce and Tourism and Technical Services. These sectors are manned by their respective sector heads and supported by their subordinates and administration staff.

Most of the Health, Primary Industry and Local Level Government positions are yet to be filled. That could be a contributing factor why government services are not reaching the bulk of the population of Pomio.

The district also has a police detachment of two policemen based at Palmalmal to monitor law and order problems in the district.

Additionally Finance and Treasury are based in Palmalmal with cash officers established in Milim (East Pomio LLG) and uvol (Milim LLG).

There are also forestry officers based in logging sites in various locations in the district.

As national departments they report directly to their superiors. However we have a cordial working relationship and understanding between them and the district administration.

#### **15. SWOT ANALYSIS**

From the recent Pomio District Development Forum the following analysis was derived from the issues raised. The SWOT is a summary of the issues highlighted regarding the performance of the district administration in implementing the task of goods and services delivery.



**a. STRENGTHS**

- 1.1 Very genuine and experienced public servants committed to providing government services to the population of Pomio District
- 1.2 Adequate established institutional agencies in the Pomio District
- 1.3 Well established community relationship
- 1.4 Peace and harmony in the community

**b. WEAKNESSES**

- 2.1 Inadequate manpower in the Pomio District
- 2.2 Inadequate and insufficient logistical support to service delivery to the people of Pomio District
- 2.3 Absence of career path and human resource development plan
- 2.4 Inadequate collaboration between the district administration and stakeholders.
- 2.5 Inability of district administration to analyze and store data
- 2.6 Over association to personal entertainment within duty hours and less attention to official duty/obligation
- 2.7 Ineffective coordinating paradigm to creating a network/chain of command in the district structure

**c. OPPORTUNITIES**

- 3.1 High mobilization of human resources at the district set-ups
- 3.2 Relative ownership to community programs and projects
- 3.3 High mobilization of abundant natural resources to enhance development in the district
- 3.4 High degree of investments
- 3.5 Revise district administrative structure



#### **d. THREATS**

- 4.1 Very high cost of goods and services
- 4.2 Land disputes
- 4.3 High turnover of district heads
- 4.4 Deficiency in delivery of government
- 4.5 Unpredictable weather pattern and natural disasters
- 4.6 Political pressure
- 4.7 Bombardment to good decision making
- 4.8 Law and order problems
- 4.9 Distortion of information to stakeholders
- 4.10 Bribery/corruption
- 4.11 Population boom
- 4.12 Unpredictable disease(s) outbreak
- 4.13 Unforeseen closure of institutional agencies
- 4.14 Environmental pollution and destruction
- 4.15 Economic recession



## **16. VISION STATEMENT**

**Past: 1995 – 1999**

THE INCEPTION OF THE ORGANIC LAW ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT IN 1995 CALLED FOR RE-ORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS AND ITS INSTRUMENTALITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE PEOPLE OF POMIO DISTRICT.

**Present: 2000 – 2004**

THE DECENTRALIZATION OF FUNCTIONS TO THE DISTRICT AND THE LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT RESULTING IN MILD IMPROVEMENT OF DELIVERY OF GOODS AND SERVICES WHICH WERE AND ARE INACCESSIBLE TO THE BULK OF THE PEOPLE OF POMIO DISTRICT.

**Way Forward: 2005 – 2010**

THE ENHANCEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SOCIO ECONOMIC PROGRAMS TO BE INTEGRATED AND SUPPORTED BY IDENTIFIED ECONOMIC GROWTH CENTRE HIERARCHIES THAT WILL LINK THE INLAND AND COASTAL AREAS OF POMIO DISTRICT AND CONNECTING BOTH ENDS WITH RABAU AND KIMBE.



## 17. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>1. To have a development plan that is appropriate in all aspects of human development that is sensitive and compatible to the cultural institutions of Pomio.</p>	<p>1. Pomio District Administration to propose for a major re-organization of the District Structure.</p> <p>2. Establish a Committee that has a representative from the five (5) LLGs.</p> <p>3. Organize a Committee that will continue to organize cultural events.</p> <p>4. Administration through relevant agencies strengthen economic activities.</p>
<p>2. To improve upgrade and construct relative infrastructure to improve standards of living.</p>	<p>1. Administration to provide a conducive environment through agriculture, fisheries and forestry and other economic resource development.</p> <p>2. Administration to rationalize the maintenance program that is relevant to the existing infrastructure.</p> <p>3. Link inland/coastal parts of Pomio District to Palimal through land transport by creation of impact projects.</p>
<p>3. To pay deliberate attention to the socio-economic demands of the people.</p>	<p>1. Administration to mobilize its available Human Resources to community base activities.</p> <p>2. Administration to strengthen community base organizations by recognizing those established groups through skills transfer workshops.</p>
<p>4. To promote and strengthen gender equality at all levels of decision making for active participation in all forms of development</p>	<p>1. Administration continue with the education and awareness programs.</p> <p>2. Administration to take the lead in organizing skills awareness programs.</p> <p>3. Administration District Development Committee to facilitate communication link between stakeholders.</p>
<p>5. To advocate promotion of stakeholder collaboration on appropriate and relative investments.</p>	<p>1. Establish District Development Committee to facilitate communication link between stakeholders.</p>



# 18. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total (K)	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	DESIGN CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>								
		-District Court House	-Survey & Design	*	*				47,000	District (Donor)
			-Construction			*	*		250,000	"
		-District Sports Stadium	-Survey & Design	*	*	*			134,000	"
			-Construction			*	*	*	701,000	"
		<b>COMMERCE</b>								
		-District Museum	-Survey & Design	*	*				117,000	District (Donor)
			-Construction		*	*			612,000	"
		-2x Staff Houses at Milim & Uvol	-Design	*	*				5,000	District
			-Construction						190,000	"
		<b>DPI</b>								
		-Relocation of Ganbe to Bago	-Design & Survey	*	*				20,000	District
			-Construction		*	*			240,000	"
		-1x Residence Kekin	-Design	*	*				25,000	"
			-Construction			*			130,000	"
		-3x Residences for fisheries at: -Pomio, Uvol, Mungou	-Design		*	*		*	5,000	"
			-Construction				*	*	285,000	"
		-1x Material storage ware house	-Design	*	*	*			41,000	"
			-Construction						240,000	"
		-Renovation - Nutuve	-Scope of Work	*					5,000	"
			-Renovation		*				250,000	"
		-Renovation - Mapuna								
		<b>TREASURY</b>								
		-5X Residences for Treasury	-Design		*	*			91,000	Treasury
			-Construction				*	*	475,000	Treasury



		<b>DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION</b>								
		-District Vehicle Pool & Workshop	-Design -Construction	* *					5,000 96,000	District
		-1x Medical Store, Education Store & Technical Services Store	-Design -Construction	* *					5,000 64,000	District
		-Rural Lockup - Palimalal	-survey * Design -Construction	* *	*		*		68,000 357,000	District (Donor)
		-3x Staff houses – Palimalal	-Design Construction	* *	*	*	*		285,000	District (Donor)
		-Administrator's Residence – Palimalal	-Design -Construction	* *	*		*		18,000 150,000	District
		<b>INFORMATION</b>								
		-Information Technology Resource Centre	-Design -Construction		*	*		*	17,000 250,000	District District
		-Recording Studio	-Design -Construction			*	*	*	30,000 250,000	District District
		<b>HEALTH</b>								
		-Staff house – Matong Health Centre	-Design -Construction	* *	*	*			5,000 95,000	District District
		-Labour Ward - Renovation – Pomio Health Centre	-Scope of work Renovation	* *					5,000 67,000	District District
		-New Health Centre – Kekin	-Design -Construction	* *	*	*	*	*	5,000 450,000	District District (Donor)
		-New labour ward – Pomio Health Centre	-Design -Construction	* *		*	*		5,000 220,000	District District
		-Palimalal Rural Hospital	-Design -Construction		*	*	*	*	874,000 4,600,000	Donor Donor
		-Aidposts STD Design	-Design	*					5,000	District
		-Warale, -Relipuna, -Kavudemki	-Construction -Construction -Construction		*	*	*	*	120,000 120,000 115,000	LLG / Health
		-Staff house -Uvol Health Centre	-Construction			*	*		95,000	District
		-Aona Health Centre	-Construction		*	*			150,000	District



EDUCATION									
-Secondary School Gr. 11 & Gr.12 Palmalmal High School	-Design	*	*					Refer division of Planning Vanadidir	PNGIF
	-Construction		*	*	*	*			PNGIF
-School Inspectors Residences									
-Milim	-Construction		*					95,000	District
-Uvol	-Construction			*				95,000	District
-Warangoi	-Construction				*			95,000	District
-Education Study Centre – Palmalmal	-Design		*	*				45,000	District
	-Construction				*	*		235,000	(Donor)
-New Primary School – Sakalona	-Survey & Design		*	*	*			107,000	District
	-Construction				*	*		560,000	District
-STD Design of New Top up School	-Survey & Design	*						5,000	District
-Aona	-Construction		*	*				1,900,000	(Donor)
-Sivauna	-Construction		*	*	*			1,900,000	"
-Mile	-Construction		*	*				1,300,000	"
-Kaiton	-Construction		*	*				1,200,000	"
-Kaukum	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-Spango	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-Nongia	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-Mungou	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-Arabam	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-Riet	-Construction		*	*				1,000,000	"
-STD Design for elementary schools:	-Design	*	*					5,000	District
-Bain (east)	-Construction		*					250,000	LLG /
-Spango	-Construction		*					250,000	Education
-Manu	"		*					250,000	"
-Matong	"	*						250,000	"
-Lele	"			*				250,000	"
-Malo/Rovan	"	*						250,000	"
-Kaukum	"	*						230,000	"
-Nongia	"	*						250,000	"
-Karong	"	*						230,000	"
-Illi	"	*						230,000	"
-Merai	"	*						250,000	"
-Palmalmal	"	*						250,000	"
-Sampun	"	*						250,000	"
-Maranagi	"			*				250,000	"
-Raigel	"				*			250,000	"
-Dadul	"	*						250,000	"
-Tolei	"	*					*	280,000	"
-Kesi	"	*						250,000	"
-Muela	"							300,000	"
-Talive	"			*				300,000	"
-Malboni	"			*				300,000	"
-Lausus	"	*						300,000	"
-Kenmininga	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Masu	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Kinsena	"	*	*					250,000	"
-Aona	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Viosopuna	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Sivauna	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Kaoro	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Billi	"	*	*					250,000	"
-Mapuna	"	*	*					300,000	"
-Serenguna	"	*	*					300,000	"



		-Pulpul	-Construction	*				250,000	LLG / Education
		-Bokongtatar	"	*				250,000	"
		-Bavalpun	"	*				250,000	"
		-Mile	"	*				300,000	"
		-Pakia	"	*				300,000	"
		-Mukulu/Muro	"	*				300,000	"
		-Bago	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Kaematanme	"	*		*		250,000	"
		-Ruach	"	*				250,000	"
		-Kailamongu	"	*			*	300,000	"
		-Puma	"	*			*	300,000	"
		-Maito	"	*	*			300,000	"
		-Pomai/Mu	"	*				250,000	"
		-Masuari	"	*				300,000	"
		-Mauna	"	*			*	250,000	"
		-Kangelona	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Paka	"	*		*		300,000	"
		-Okengpuna	"	*				300,000	"
		-Kerengkorona	"	*				300,000	"
		-Matawang	"	*		*		300,000	"
		-Yauyau	"	*		*		300,000	"
		-Mungou	"	*				250,000	"
		-Sanbam	"	*	*		*	250,000	"
		-Korpun	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Arabam	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Kaiton	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Bairaman	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Lau	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Nutuve	"	*	*			270,000	"
		-Kilalum	"	*	*			250,000	"
		-Sakalona	"	*	*		*	250,000	"
		-Pora	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Pokapuna	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Ulutu	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Warale	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Pita	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Pulipuna	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Simi	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Malang	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Lopun	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Waipo	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Buruwe	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Mukus	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Ainbul	"	*	*		*	300,000	"
		-Sahalil	"	*	*		*	250,000	"
		-Palmaal High School Major Maintenance & Renovation	-Scope of works	*	*			3,200,000	Donor
			-Maintenance & Renovation	*	*				



	WEST POMIO MAMUSI LLG									
	-Irena Aid Post	Construction	*	*					65,000	LLG
	-Bairaman Clinic House	Construction	*						20,000	LLG
	-2x Double Classrooms – Irena	Construction	*	*					460,000	LLG
	Community Hall STD Design	Design	*						5,000	District
	-Irena Community Hall	Construction	*						180,000	LLG
	-Gugulena Community Hall	Construction			*				180,000	LLG
	-PoroSalei Community Hall	Construction			*				180,000	LLG
	-Puapal Community Hall	Construction				*			180,000	LLG
	-Rowan/Malo Community Hall	Construction				*			180,000	LLG
	-Serenguna Community Hall	Construction					*		230,000	LLG
	-Palmalmal Church Building	Design	*						5,000	District
		Construction		*	*				620,000	District
	- 1x Double Classroom – Maito	Construction			*	*			280,000	LLG
	MELKOI LLG									
	-Uvol Village Court House	Construction		*					180,000	LLG
	-Murlemi Village Court House	Construction		*	*				180,000	LLG
	-Maso Village Court House	Construction			*	*			180,000	LLG
	STD. Design of Village Court House	Design	*	*					5,000	LLG

**NOTE:** The projects for the other three LLGs, Central Inland Pomio, East Pomio and Sinivit will be inserted later into the Implementation Schedule.



Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total (K)	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	1. Palmal staff house main- tenance	General Maint.	*	*	*	*	*	250,000	District
		2. New District Office Maintenance	"	*	*				80,000	District
		3. Old District Office Maintenance – Palmal	Specific Maint.	*	*				300,000	"
		4. Palmal Health Centre Maintenance	General Maint.	*	*	*			120,000	"
		5. Sivauna Health Centre	"	*	*	*			120,000	"
		6. Viosopuna Health Centre	"	*	*				120,000	"
		7. Pomio Health Centre	"	*	*	*			120,000	"
		8. Matong Health Centre	"		*	*			60,000	"
		9. Mungou Health Centre	"		*	*	*		100,000	"
		10. Warangoi Health Centre	"		*	*	*		80,000	"
		11. Warangoi Staff House main- tenance	"	*	*	*	*	*	100,000	"
		12. Mungou Staff house main- tenance	"	*	*	*	*	*	60,000	"
		13. Pomio staff house maintenance	"	*	*	*	*	*	100,000	"
		14. Uvol staff house maintenance	"	*	*	*	*	*	120,000	"
		15. Uvol LLG Office maintenance	"	*	*				100,000	"
		16. Pomio LLG Office maintenance	"	*	*				60,000	"
		17. Milim Staff house maintenance	"General Maint.	*	*	*	*	*	80,000	District
		18. Palmal airport terminal main- tenance	"	*	*				70,000	District
		19. Uvol Health Centre Main- tenance	"		*	*	*		120,000	"
		20. Muela Health Centre Main- tenance	"		*	*	*		150,000	"
		21. Aona Health Centre Main- tenance	"		*	*	*		120,000	"
		22. Guma Health Centre main- tenance	"		*	*	*		120,000	"
		23. West Pomio Mamusi LLG office maintenance	"	*	*				80,000	"
		TOTAL								



Sector	Program	Project	Scope	Years					Total (K)	Funding Source
				1	2	3	4	5		
WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT	Rovan – Mauna Road	Construction	*	*				1,000,000	Counterpart
		Palmalmal Township Roads	Survey and Design Improvement	*	*				500,000	Counterpart
		Mauna – Melkoi Road	Survey and Design Construction	*	*	*			1,000,000	Counterpart
		West Bain – Galue Road	Improvement	*					500,000	JDP/PEC
		Bergberg – Sampun Road	Survey and Design Improvement	*	*				500,000	JDP/PEC
		Milim – Marunga Road	Improvement	*					500,000	JDP/PEC
		Marunga – Karong Road	Survey and Design Construction	*	*				500,000	JDP/PEC
		Uvol Loop Road	Improvement	*					500,000	JDP/PEC
		Palmalmal – Rowan Road	Improvement	*					500,000	JDP/PEC
		Palmalmal – West Bain Road	Improvement	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
		Galue – Ragelo Road	Improvement	*	*	*			800,000	Counterpart
		Sampun – Milim Road	Improvement	*	*	*			800,000	Counterpart
		Karong – Illi Road	Improvement	*	*	*			800,000	Counterpart
		Melkoi River Bridge	Construction	*					1,000,000	Counterpart
		Malupa River Bridge	Survey and Design Construction	*	*				1,000,000	Counterpart
		Bairaman River Bridge	Construction	*					1,000,000	Counterpart
		Bintepuna River Bridge	Survey and Design Construction	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
		Tolo River Bridge	Construction	*					1,000,000	Counterpart
		Unung River Bridge	Survey and Design Improvement	*	*				200,000	JDP/PEC
		Malop River Bridge	Survey and Design Construction	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
		Susi River Bridge	Survey and Design Construction	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
		Litoni River Bridge	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
		Sigite Bridge	Survey & design Construction	*	*				500,000	Counterpart
		Galue Bridge	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				500,000	Counterpart
		Mataie Bridge	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				200,000	JDP/PEC
		Iso River Bridge	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				1,000,000	Counterpart
		Palmalmal Wharf	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				600,000	Counterpart



	Uvol Wharf	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
	Pomio Wharf	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				200,000	JDP/PEC
	Matong Wharf	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				200,000	JDP/PEC
	Malakur Wharf	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				200,000	JDP/PEC
	Jacquinet Bay Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				800,000	Counterpart
	Gonaile Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				250,000	JDP/PEC
	Uvol Airstrip	Survey & design Improvement	*	*				250,000	JDP/PEC
	Nutuve Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				300,000	JDP/PEC
	Bili Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				600,000	Counterpart
	Lele Airstrip	Improvement	*					500,000	Counterpart
	Muela Airstrip	Survey & Design Construction	*	*				500,000	Counterpart
	Cape Or ford Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				250,000	JDP/PEC
	Manguna Airstrip	Survey & Design Improvement	*	*				250,000	JDP/PEC

**\* Total costing of Roads.**

1. Construction, Renovation and Improvement: **K8,200,000-00**

**\* Total Costing of Bridges**

1. Construction, Renovation and Improvement: **K8,600,000-00**

**\* Total Costing of Airstrips**

1. Construction, Renovation and Improvement: **K3,700,000-00**

**\* Total Costing of Wharves**

1. Constructions, Renovation and Improvement: **K1,500,000-00**



# **SUMMARY OF COSTINGS:**

Civil Works	-	K22,000,000.00
Building Works	-	<u>K57,007,000.00</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b><u>K79,007,000.00</u></b>



**POMIO ACCESS HIGHWAY**

**PROGRESS REPORT**

**JULY 2008**

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Prepared for  
**EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**

By  
**RONNIE AKIS & ASSOCIATES LTD**

**JULY 2008**

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**OUTLINE**

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 BACKGROUND
- 3.0 CURRENT PROGRESS
- 4.0 OUTSTANDING WORK
- 5.0 PHOTOS (ATTACHMENT)



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report contains the activities and progress made up to July 2008 for this engagement. The current consultancy agreement requires a reconnaissance survey to be undertaken for a section of the proposed Pomio Access Highway – in particular, from Merai River to Wawas in the Wide Bay area. Upon completion of this survey a preliminary cost estimate was prepared for inclusion in a documentation which has been lodged for NEC submission. Government funding is being sought for the construction/re-construction of 118 km – a similar length of would be constructed/re-constructed in a later phase to finally have a road link between Kokopo and Palmalmal, the district administrative centre for the Pomio District.

This report is presented under the following headings;

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Background
- 3) Work In Progress
- 4) Outstanding Work
- 5) Photos (attachment)

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

The East New Britain Province is made up of four districts – Pomio, Gazelle, Kokopo and Rabaul. Of these, Pomio District is the largest in landmass. The 2000 census indicates a crude resident population of about 45,000 spread amongst 5 local level governments (LLGs). Palmalmal, the district administrative centre is located about 160 km south of Kokopo. Administrative presence is also maintained at Uvol (70 km southwest of Palmalmal) and at Milim, which is in the Wide Bay area – located halfway between Palmalmal and Kokopo.

The Pomio Access Highway will eventually link Kokopo to the Pomio District administrative centre at Palmalmal. The road traverses along the south coast of the province. Of the possible total length of 300km of this road, some sections are trafficable (50%), other sections have fallen to disuse (35%) and the rest would be new construction.

There are five distinct sub-sections to the currently proposed Pomio Access Highway. These are;

- A. Kokopo – Merai River (64km);
- B. Merai – Karong (24km);
- C. Karong – Marunga (22km);
- D. Marunga – Ip River (30km);
- E. Ip River – Wawas (45km)

The first of the sub-sections, Kokopo – Merai River, is not discussed in detail in this report as it falls outside of the 'interest area'. Its mention in this report is only to indicate the linkage to the administrative/business centre.

A section of the Karong – Marunga sub-section will be of new construction while the others, Marunga – Wawas sub-sections were built by during the colonial administration. Although fallen into disuse by lack of maintenance, the basic alignments exist.

At the furthest end of the section, i.e., from Wawas onwards, the logging operations in the area have made a fair length of road trafficable. Conformity to DoW standards have been lacking in the roads constructed by the logging companies because of the lack of supervision and monitoring.

Within these sections there are many major river crossings. As is typical in the coastal areas, these rivers have wide gravel banks and change courses. These characters make bridge building an expensive construction item. As part of this brief, suitable river crossings, alternate to bridges, are required to be assessed for the major rivers. These assessments will be discussed separately in their respective road sub-sections.



## 3.1 SITE VISIT

A second site visit was on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2008. The objective of the visit was to (a) note the condition of the rural access road and (b) to locate suitable bridge sites for the major rivers between Merai River and Marunga. The intent was to investigate all the major rivers from Merai to Wawas however due to the start of the rainy season the visit was cut short and the party returned on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2008. The rivers were flooded after three days of continuous rain and crossing them appeared too risky.

## 3.1.1 Road Alignment

The start of the "survey" commenced from the Merai River. This is one of the major rivers in the proposed project area. From the north bank the trafficable section of South Coast Road (as is now referred to) traverses along the coast, in a northerly direction, to Kokopo. The start of the proposed Pomio Access Highway will be from the south bank of the Merai River.

There is in existence a road alignment from the south bank of the Merai and it too traverses along the coast past the Karong Village and up to Manimet River. Because of the deep crossing (~ 1.0m) at the Merai, caused by the flow in only one narrow channel southbound vehicular traffic have ceased. This has led to the neglect in the upkeep of the road – maintenance is lacking from the Merai River to Karong.

**Merai – Illi**

In general the 10 km existing road from the Merai River to Illi is in good condition even if covered by overgrowth. There is very little evidence of pavement loss, no landslips or scouring however the roots of trees growing nearby invade the pavement (Refer photo 4). The reinstatement of the road in this section will require comparatively little work;

- clearing to road reserve width;
- construct tabledrains and turnouts;
- place coronous pavement;
- clean out existing culvert inlets and outlets.

The existing culverts appear to be in good condition however the inlets and outlets of some will require cleaning out.

The Kilak River ford crossing does not present too much problems as the water flow is well contained in one stable channel. During rainy seasons this river does not carry much debris or large boulders as does the Merai.

**Illi – Karong**

As there is already an alignment in existence, works associated undertaken within this section will be maintenance (major) related. Refer photo 5.

The vegetation type has changed from coconut plantation (Merai ~ Illi section) to rainforest in this section. This has resulted in shrubs and vine growing profusely spanning the road reserve making the road impassable. Starting from about 1.0km from Illi Village walking tracks depart from the formed road and follow the shorelines making assessment difficult.

From the Mandavur (Km 13) to the Moreh River (Km 16) the initial alignment, which traverses the rigged Mandavur Hill, has been abandoned in favour of surprisingly gentle longitudinal grades (average 8%) closer to the shoreline. The absence of landslips in a section where the side slopes are quite steep, about 90%, is attributed to rock formations in the hillside. A large rock formation encroaches the road at Km 14.0, making the bench narrow (~2.0m) and will require blasting. (Refer photo 7).



From the Moreh River and onwards to Karong, most of the walking track followed deviates from the road bench. Due to the lack of maintenance vegetation growth has increased resulting in the overgrowth blocking the road and also, since tracks also appear to be shortcuts, locals have since abandoned the formed road bench and follow tracks along the beach. The few short sections back on the formed road bench indicate that despite the overgrowth, the road formation is intact and in good condition. From local knowledge there is no report of landslips; at least major ones. Clearing to the full road reserve width to let the sunlight dry up the road formation will retain its integrity. As that part of the province has a high annual rainfall, it is possible that there may be loss of pavement material. Tree roots have invaded the road formation rendering the existing basecourse to poorer quality; to subgrade type. When reconstructed, it will be necessary to place a new layer of basecourse on top on the existing material. Deposits of coronous material are in abundance along the route so supply of quality pavement material is not a problem.

Between the Mombi River and Sabuter River a section of the existing road has been constructed too close to the shoreline that the tidal waves have deposited debris on the road shoulders. It will require gabion basket retaining wall to be constructed in such locations and road level to be lifted up by the placement of more pavement material.

Although the ford crossings of the Mombi River, Sabuter River, Kre Creek and Baining River could not be seen at the time of the survey, locals inform that these sites, i.e. the fords, are good locations for bridge sites. The banks of these rivers are stable and the flowing waters are contained in one channel. These rivers are markedly different from the Merai, both in volume of flow and character.

The installed culverts between Illi and Karong appear to be good service condition but a few are blocked and need to be replaced. It was noted that there were some obvious locations where extra culverts need to be installed. Owing to the high rainfall associated with that area, the installation of relief culverts is a good investment in ensuring the road remains serviceable.

The last 0.5km before Karong is flat and the road is in fact in a low laying area – catchment's runoff ponds and the formation has become muddy. This can easily be rectified by constructing good tabledrains and turnouts.

Because of deviation from the road alignment and obstacles along the way, running chainage of the route cannot be maintained because of reliance. GPS readings depend on clear sky and due not work well under tree canopy. Throughout this report the reference to chainage is omitted.

#### **Karong – Manimet River**

The existing alignment continues past Karong Village. In about 1992 funding was made available for the construction from Karong Village to the Manimet River, a distance of about 3.5~4.0km. The basic alignment does exist; however as is typical elsewhere, the lack of maintenance and the resultant overgrowth, the road has become just a walking track. Only towards the Manimet River, ~1.0km does it become rugged otherwise the 3.0km section is in undulating terrain and it would require the minimum input to rehabilitate this section. The deposit of coronous material in the hillsides will be the sources for pavement material. The reinstatement of the road in this section will require;

- clearing to road reserve width;
- construct tabledrains and turnouts;
- place coronous pavement;
- clean out existing culvert inlets and outlets.

The installation of a few more culverts; both low spots and relief, will complete the rehabilitation process.



### **Manimet River – Gamlir River**

*Within this and the next section is a 5km length that will be of new construction.*

A pilot track has been extended south of the Manimet River. The ford crossing is further upstream from the preferred bridge site which itself is less than 100m from the mouth of the river. The pilot track was easy to pick up in shrubs and light bush but in the thick bush vegetation is covering up the alignment. Only those familiar with the track can identify it.

The pilot track through the next 4km traverses through flat/undulating terrain and light bush. The pilot track is just that – a track. There is no evidence of the pavement material being placed or least of all, road bench being formed. The drainage aspect of the road construction was completely overlooked – at the very least there should have been tabledrains and turnouts constructed. When asked, it was indicated that there were no supervisors from the Employer on site to supervise the works. At least the alignment selected by the contractor is agreeable, up to the Rangi Creek. From there to Gamlir River the pilot track constructed by the contractor can only be traversed by tracked vehicles – bulldozers and excavators.

The Rangi Creek is at the foot of a steep hill. Towards the seaside there is a vertical cliff and it is assumed the rock formation extends into the hills. While the side slopes are steep (70%), it is possible to attain good longitudinal grades (12~16%) by going gradually with the contours. (Refer photo 10). From the north side, where area is flat, the start of the climb could be introduced with few turns rather than trying to attain height with many sharp turns. Near the top of the hill is an exposed rock outcrop and it may be reasonable to assume this extends from the escarpment. At the top is a flat area 300–400m long and then it starts to drop steeply to the Gamlir River. While it is feasible to attain height gradually on the north side, i.e., from Rangi Creek to the plateau, the drop to the river needs to be investigated further to see if conforming alignments, especially the vertical alignment can be attained.

There are several options to the problem of steep grades;

- a. alternate route proposed by the logging company operating in the area;
- b. box cut through the plateau to reduce height of climb;
- c. investigate an alternate alignment between the logging company's proposed route and the contractor's pilot track.

The logging company had pegged out a route further into the hillside and it has been indicated that the terrain is less rugged there than is nearer to the escarpment. Local knowledge is in agreement with this observation. It was intended that this route would be investigated but unfortunately heavy raining for three consecutive days had made the rivers swollen and crossing them would have been dangerous. During the next reconnaissance trip, checking this route will be given priority.

The consideration that could be in favour of a box cut alignment is if the logger's proposed route is much longer than the more direct one, the value of works on that road may balance out the earthworks of the 'box cut' alignment.

It may be possible still to find a route between the two mentioned. The deciding factor in selecting a route is the location of possible bridge site. Most of the rivers in the area have unstable banks, i.e., change courses, low banks or carry too much debris that would make bridge expensive. While the road alignment may be steep, the Gamlir River has good river banks which make it a pivotal point in the route location. (Refer Photos 11 & 12).

There are several creeks in this section. The party followed walking tracks, most of the time, along the beach and the condition of the pilot track could not be checked nor investigate the ford crossings – dense overgrowth makes it impassable. Local knowledge of these creeks indicate stable banks, may need to lift bridges for clearance.



### **Gamlir River - Umamitki River**

The pilot track from the Karong terminates at the Gamlir River. The river discharges into the sea between two vertical cliffs (about 1.5km apart). From its western bank onwards to Manwaris Creek there is only a walking track. This track goes inland to be clear of the cliff. Traversing this hill does not appear to be as difficult as the one on the eastern side as the terrain is not as rugged. Most of the walking track follows the shoreline; along the beach, however, local knowledge of the terrain indicates undulating/hilly so the road alignments are expected to be good.

Another pilot track has been pushed through from the Marunga side, terminating near the Manwaris Creek. The route traverses through gentle terrain for about 3.5km before reaching the Umamitki River. As is with the other pilot track, there is no formation to the bench, placement of pavement material or drainage - this track is no better than a logging track. It seems the intention was to link up the middle section of the road from Karong to Marunga. (Refer Photo13)

There are several small creeks which will require large size culverts (~ 1200Ømm) in addition to the smaller 600Ømm to be installed at watercourses. Equally important is the construction of tabledrains and turnouts.

As there is an abundance of coronous or river gravel, placement of pavement material should be generous to offset loss of material by being washed away by rain. For this short section the works anticipated will be;

- clearing to road reserve width;
- construct tabledrains and turnouts;
- place coronous pavement;
- install culverts.

### **Umamitki River - Tol**

This 17km section starts from Umamitki River and continues past Tol Plantation to go around the Wide Bay (Refer Photo 14). This is the easiest of the sections and one that has traffic on it. The road was in existence before 1990 - it may have been constructed by the colonial administration or by loggers. In any case, with the minimum of maintenance, the road can be in use again. All that is required is grading. Tall grasses encroach from the shoulders but the wheel tracks are visible. Because of logging operations and gardens by the roadside, the vegetation within the route corridor is grass/secondary growth. In fact the party was driven to the Umamitki for the bridge site investigation.

Apart from the Umamitki River, the other sizeable rivers are Marunga and Bulus. The Marunga River flows about 300m west of Marunga Catholic Mission establishment. This river behaves wildly - has several channels therefore wide and unpredictable. When flooded, uproots trees and carries boulders. The current ford crossing is not a good site for bridge construction.

Bulus River, on the other hand flows in only one channel. It has low banks and so when flooded, it overflows the banks (See Photo 16). It was noted that, unlike the Marunga, the river does not carry boulders.

From the west bank of the Bulus to Masarau Logging Camp office the road has been recently graded. Still, more needs to be done in drainage - few low spots were noted without culverts, shallow tabledrains and lack of turnouts force stormwater to flow longer alongside the road, weakening the formation. For this short section the works anticipated will be;

- clearing to road shoulder width;
- construct tabledrains and turnouts;
- place coronous pavement;
- install culverts.



### 3.1.2 River Crossings

This section covers the major rivers; (1) Merai, (2) Kilak, (3) Manadavur (4) Moreh (5) Mombi, (6) Baining, (7) Manimet, (8) Gamliir, (9) Umamitki, (10) Marunga, (11) Bulus and (12) Wulvut. As indicated the list above is for the major rivers. Creeks were noted only because local knowledge of them indicates good ford crossing.

#### **Merai River** (See Photos 1 & 2)

This river used to have water flowing in two channels thereby reducing the depth of flow. The water current also decreases which then makes it less risky to flow. Now there is a sandbank on the north bank forcing the water to flow in only one channel. The average depth is about 800mm, the depth increases in flooded conditions. For this reason the south bound traffic terminates here.

About 400m upstream is a site that looks promising. On the north bank there is a rock outcrop that rises up steeply, by about 2.5m, from the edge of the water. On the opposite bank the bank is made of gravel deposit. Because the rock outcrop projects out into the flow path, flowing water is deflected off at a tangent with force, especially during floods, onto the opposite bank. Materials then become dislodged easily and the bank collapses.

When asked if there are better sites further upstream, the answer was 'more or the same' i.e. stable bank on one side and gravel bank on the other. Indication from local knowledge is that, for the better or worse, the current ford crossing is deemed to be the preferred bridge site. Admittedly, the amount of gravel and boulders on the north bank does not seem to support this observation but then this site was also selected by another engineer. GI pegs in the ground on the south bank serve as confirmation. Measurements taken indicate;

- 100m - approach road; from water's edge to solid bank on northern side;
- 35m - actual width of flow;
- 800mm - average depth of flow;
- Possible bridge span = 120 ~ 150m

To provide service to the people living south of the Merai, the current ford crossing should be improved. The sandbank can be flattened to widen the riverbed so that the depth of flow is decreased, making it safer to cross the river.

#### **Kilak River** (Refer Photo 3)

This river has the best conditions of all the sites investigated in the Merai-Marunga section. Both banks are stable, although there is an overflow path on the south bank and the flow is contained in one channel only. On the northern side the bank drops down to the river by about 1.5m while on the other side the bank rises at a decent grade. Measurements taken indicate;

- 35m - actual width of flow;
- 450mm - average depth of flow;
- Possible bridge span = 50m

#### **Mandavur River**

Arrangements were made with the councillor of Illi Village to help locate suitable bridge site for this river. The arrangements fell through so this site will be investigated next time.

#### **Moreh River**

Although the ford crossing was not seen, the locals assure that the site conditions of this river are similar to the Kilak River. The river does not carry boulders (i.e. dislodged gravel and boulders from upstream) and the stable banks rise from the water's edge. Good bridge site - span may be shorter than the Kilak.



### **Mombi River**

Similar to the Kilak and the Moreh. The flow is contained in only one channel because of good stable banks. Locals assure that the ford crossing (now disused) is a good location for a bridge.

### **Baining River**

The Baining River is similar in size to the Mombi River. The flow is contained in only one channel because of good stable banks. Locals assure that the ford crossing (now disused) is a good location for a bridge.

### **Manimet River** (See Photo 9)

This is a fast flowing river, 3.0km from Karong. The riverbed has a lot of boulders but these are loose material carried downstream. About 100m upstream from the river mouth is a good location for a bridge site. A solid rock outcrop rises about 3.0m vertically from the edge of the water on the northern bank. There is a elevation difference between the north and the south banks. On the south side the bank, at the proposed bridge site, is about 1.5m from the edge of water. Tree roots appear to hold the boulders, in the bank, in place. There appears to be a flow path behind the trees (about 30m from the waters edge) - overflow flow path, so the bridge abutment must be set well back from the river.

Possible bridge span = 50 ~ 60m

### **Gamlir River** (See Photo 11 & 12)

The Gamlir River is as big as the Manimet River. On first visual observation the river does not appear to carry boulders - there is the absence of either sandbanks or dislodged boulders. About 250m upstream from the mouth of the river is a good location for a bridge. On the Karong side there is a solid foundation in the form of a bedrock while on the opposite bank the proposed site is not as good. Although the waterway is constricted at the proposed site indicating stable bank, it is nevertheless very low - flat area of the bank is overflow flow path. To overcome the dangers of the floodwaters the bridge abutment must be set well back from the river.

Measurements taken indicate;

- 50m - actual width of flow;
- 500mm - average depth of flow;
- Possible bridge span = 60m ~ 70m

### **Umamitki River** (See Photo 15)

The Umamitki River is similar to the Merai (and Marunga) in character. Both transport dislodged boulders and uprooted trees. The Umamitki has two channels - the one to the east has water flowing while the other is a dry streambed. Gravel banks susceptible to undermining, dislodgement, etc make for poor abutment base at the current ford crossing.

About 1.0km upstream in the foothills, there is a good bridge site. The waterway actually narrows. To the eastern side there appears to be a rock formation that extends to the riverbed. A outcrop deflects flow away from the bank thus protecting the bank. Almost immediately downstream from the outcrop the flow is divided into two channel and the banks have gravel/boulder deposits susceptible to undermining/dislodgement.

Towards the west, about 60m from the water's edge is high ground. The edge of water and the high ground are divided by a island and dry streambed. The streambed acts as an overflow flow path. Because of the absence of recently transported dislodged boulders or undermining it could be assume that this bank is also stable. At the time of survey the width of flow was 23m and from the boulders back to the foot of the hill, on the eastern side, is an additional 17m.

Possible bridge span = 100m



### **Marunga River**

The Marunga River is similar to the Merai (and Umamitki) in character. Both transport dislodged boulders and uprooted trees. The Marunga has several channels- the one to the east has substantial water flowing as does the mid channel (divides into two at crossing) while the furthest west is a dry streambed. Gravel banks susceptible to undermining, dislodgement, etc make for poor abutment base at the current ford crossing. Also because the water has the unpredictable nature to spread, a bridge at this location would have a very long span, similar to the Merai.

The logical approach would be to undertake investigation upstream of the river to locate a suitable site for a bridge. This was to have happened but because of continuous rain for three days (at the time of survey) it was put off. It would have been risky to follow the river upstream because of the over-flooded banks.

In the next planned site visit, this investigation will be undertaken.

### **Bulus River** (See Photo 16)

By comparison this is a well behaved river. Even when flooded, the floodwaters were contained in one channel without too much overspreading. Although the banks are low (~1.0m), it was observed at the time of survey that flooding did not exceed this dimension. It should be noted that there is a small channel that accommodates overflows of large return period rainfalls. Notwithstanding that the banks appear to be stable and the site of the current ford is a good location for a bridge site.

- 35m - actual width of flow;
- 500mm - average depth of flow.
- Possible bridge span = 60m

### **Wulvut River** (See Photos 17 & 18)

Bridge construction to this river is going to be more difficult than the Merai. The Wulvut flows through a low lying alluvial floodplain and observations made of the river in flooded conditions give some indication of the overflow. Further, unlike the other rivers this river meanders and when flooded, coupled with low gravel banks, breaks the banks easily. The current crossing quite easily doubled in width, as observed, when flooded.

It may be possible to build a bridge 200m upstream of the present ford crossing. On the eastern bank small hill drops down to the water's edge. Local knowledge of this area indicates a limestone formation extending from the hill, much like the Umamitki, to the riverbed. That side, without a doubt, has stable ground conditions for a bridge abutment.

On the western side there are alluvial/gravel deposits that form the river bank. This may appear to be unstable but there are some interesting observations. In the floodplain there are differences in vegetation - the sandbank has shrubs and pits followed by a distinct line beyond which are trees. It may suggest that the sandbank is usually covered by floodwaters (because of vegetation type) and that the treeline indicate either, relatively, solid ground or the floodwaters of such volume that do not over-spread as much. The danger of this observation is that because the river meanders, floodwaters can break the banks creating new channels, cutting of a section of previous flow.

## **4.0 OUTSTANDING WORK**

It was the intention of the second reconnaissance survey (the subject of this report) to investigate and locate suitable bridge site for all the major rivers from Merai to Wawas. To that end arrangements were made for accommodation along the way and supplies forwarded to Guma. However, because of the flooded rivers, resulting from three days of continuous rain, the progress was halted at Tol. To try to cross flooded rivers would have been risky.



The scope of the engagement is still incomplete and there remains outstanding work. From very preliminary verbal briefing with the Advisor (Technical Services), it transpires that the alignment of the new construction either side of the Gamlir River needs to be confirmed. This plus other work that remains outstanding and will be undertaken in the planned site visit include;

- A. Confirm alignments of new construction in the vicinity of the Gamlir River;
- B. Maintain running chainage;
- C. Locate suitable bridge site for the Mandavur River;
- D. Locate suitable bridge site for the Marunga River;
- E. Locate suitable bridge sites of the other major rivers south of the Wulvut River;



PHOTOS



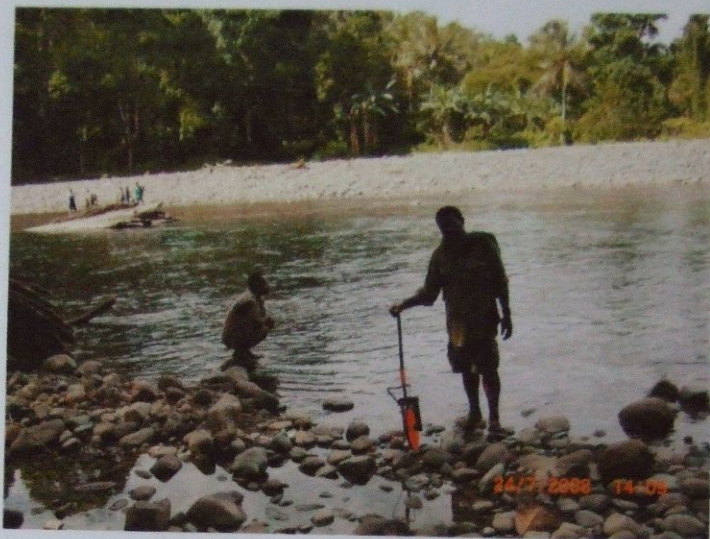


Photo 1: Merai River – looking across the river to the north bank.



Photo 2: North bank of the Merai River 400m upstream. Opposite bank has unstable gravel bank





Photo 3: Kilak River – looking towards the north bank. Location of good ford crossing.



Photo 4: Overgrown but easy to reinstate road alignment between Nongia and Illi.





Photo 5: Evidence of neglect– blocked culvert inlet between just past Illi Village

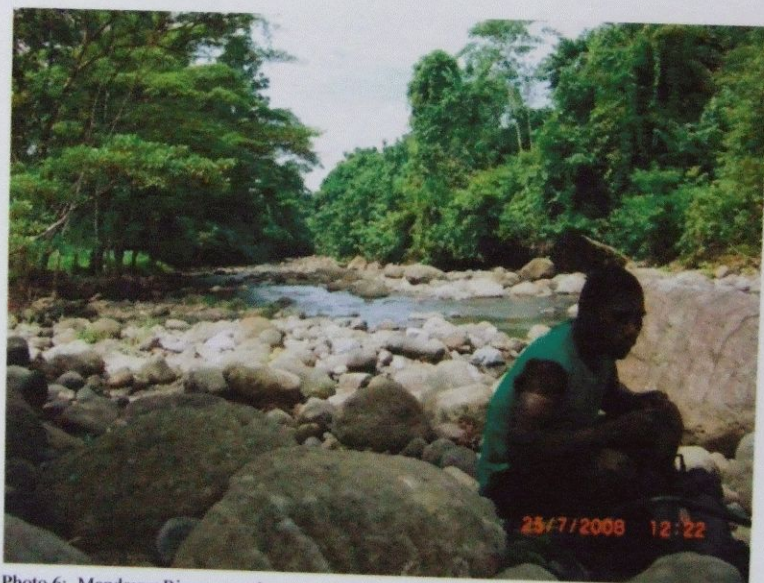


Photo 6: Mandavur River – northern channel, poor bridge site





Photo 7: Landslip and rock outcrop at Mandavur Mountain



Photo 8: Russe Creek near Karong Village – previously constructed road visible





Photo 9: Manimet River - good bridge site visible in centre of photo



Photo 10: Steep terrain between Manimet River and Gamlir River. This section will be of new construction





Photo 11: Gamlir River. Looking towards the stable bank on the northern bank.

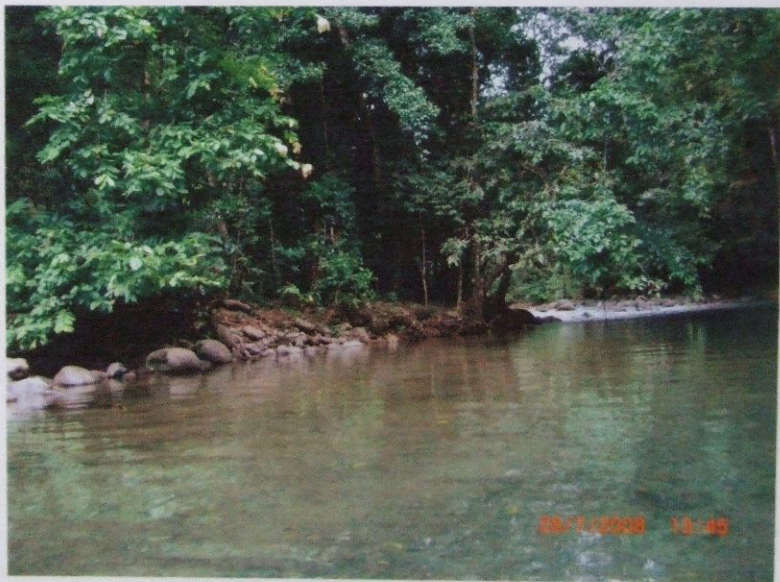


Photo 12: Gamlir River – south bank. Low bank overflows when flooded but main channel stable





Photo 13: Manwaris Creek – start of pilot track from Marunga side

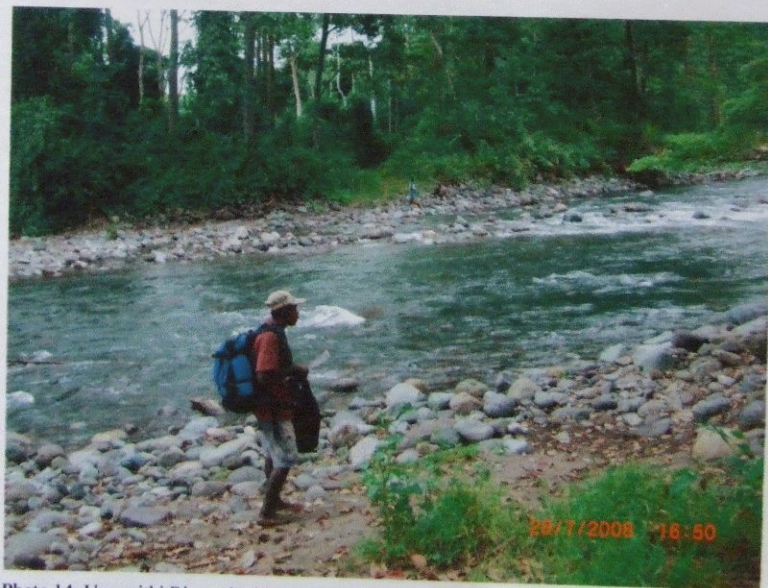


Photo 14: Umamitki River –looking towards the western bank. Ford crossing not good because of boulders. Trafficable section visible top centre





Photo 15: Umamitki River – suitable bridge site about 1 km upstream from present ford crossing  
Rock outcrop on eastern side and low bank on opposite side overflows only when flooded

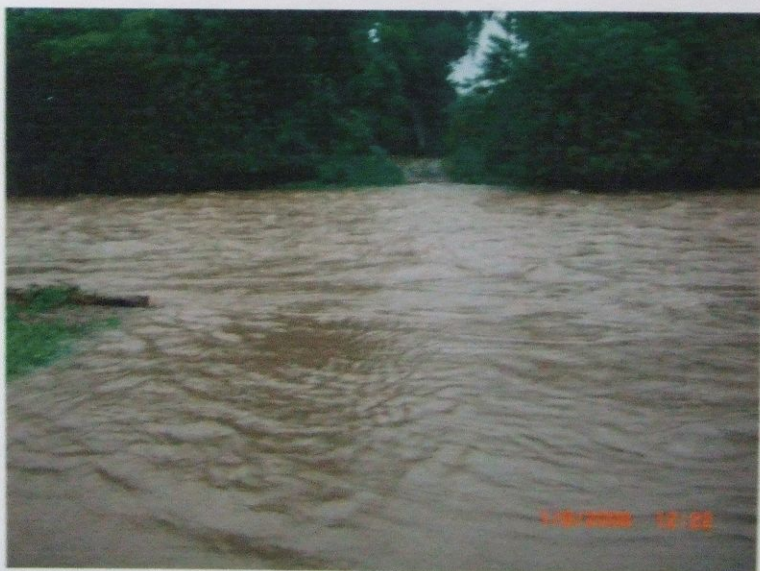


Photo 16: Bulus River – Low banks overflow when flooded but stable channel. Good bridge site at current ford crossing





Photo 17. Wulvut River when flooded. Note stable bank (eastern side) due to limestone outcrop



Photo 18. Wulvut River - eastern bank. Sandbank (sparse vegetation) is floodplain of river, floodwaters do not overflow line of trees



